DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...y. Temp. 48-39 (9-4). Tomorrow: similar. ...rday's temp. 46-41 (8-5). LONDON: ...tional rain. Temp. 50-39 (10-4). Tomorrow ...r. Yesterday's temp. 50-41 (10-5). CHAN... Moderate. ROME: Variable. Temp. 54-43 ... NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 48-35 (9-2). ...rday's temp. 50-35 (10-2).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	3 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. VAT)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25Rials	Turkey	T.L5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	$0.20
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

28,070 * * PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1973 Established 1887

...randt Is ...acked on ...S. Ties

...tists Defeated Party Votes

By John M. Goshko

...NOVER, April 12 (WP).—...cellor Willy Brandt's Social ...cratic party tonight spurned ...s' calls for a neutralist ... and overwhelmingly en... his policy of continuing ... Germany's close military ...ership with the United ...

...a margin of almost 4 to 1, ...tes to the party's national ...ss here adopted a leader...ponsored resolution that ...ated to a point-for-point ...f confidence in the Brandt ...ment's position on East... affairs.

...ong its many points, the ...tion states specifically that ...asis of our security is the ...ic alliance" and that "the ...al and military presence of ...S.A. is essential for main...ce of the military balance of ... in Europe."

...ption of this language by ...erwhelming majority of the ...legates indicated that, in ...n-policy matters at least, a ...ened revolt by radical ...ers of the party's left wing ...ailed to materialize. Some ...tes, representing the left...ented youth wing, the ... Socialists, had introduced ...s resolutions calling for an ... German financial support ...S. troops in this country.

...nti-Americanism Issue

... leftists' proposals had ...d off considerable debate ... whether anti-Americanism ...rowing in West Germany. ...er, since the start of the ...ss on Tuesday, it has been ...ent that the radicals among ...legates are far less numer... than many had feared.

... lingering doubts about ... were quickly dispelled to... when the voting began on ...n-policy resolutions. Al... the balloting was con... by a show of flash cards ...ade an accurate count im...le, there was little question ... the number opposing the ... ship's resolution was no ... than 25 percent.

... Mr. Brandt making fre... personal interventions in ... ebate, the delegates then ...n to make the rout of the ... complete. By similar mar... they turned down leftist... resolutions to cut off sup... for the American forces and ...demn the policies of the ...overnment and U.S. business ...ns in places like Vietnam ...hile.

... one resolution that caused ...difficulty for the chancellor ... multi-faceted call for the ... government to begin dis... ...ent through negotiation, ...g West Germany's "military-...rial complex" and reducing ...deral defense budget.

Attracted Support

... ...ad attracted strong support ...nly from the leftists but ... many more moderate dele... who appeared to be ex...ng their taxpayers' irritation ...sing military expenditures. ... said that they favored the ...tion because its passage ... only have referred these ...ons to the Social Democratic ...mentary delegation for ...r study.

...wever, Mr. Brandt and ...se Minister Georg Leber ... for its outright defeat on ...rounds that it contained ...mmatory language" that ... be construed as a breaking ...st Germany's commitments ... NATO allies. In the end, ...Brandt prevailed, with the ...tion defeated by 233 to 154.

...eral thousand German Ca... marched from central ... over to the auditorium today ...test the pro-abortion stance ... Brandt's party.

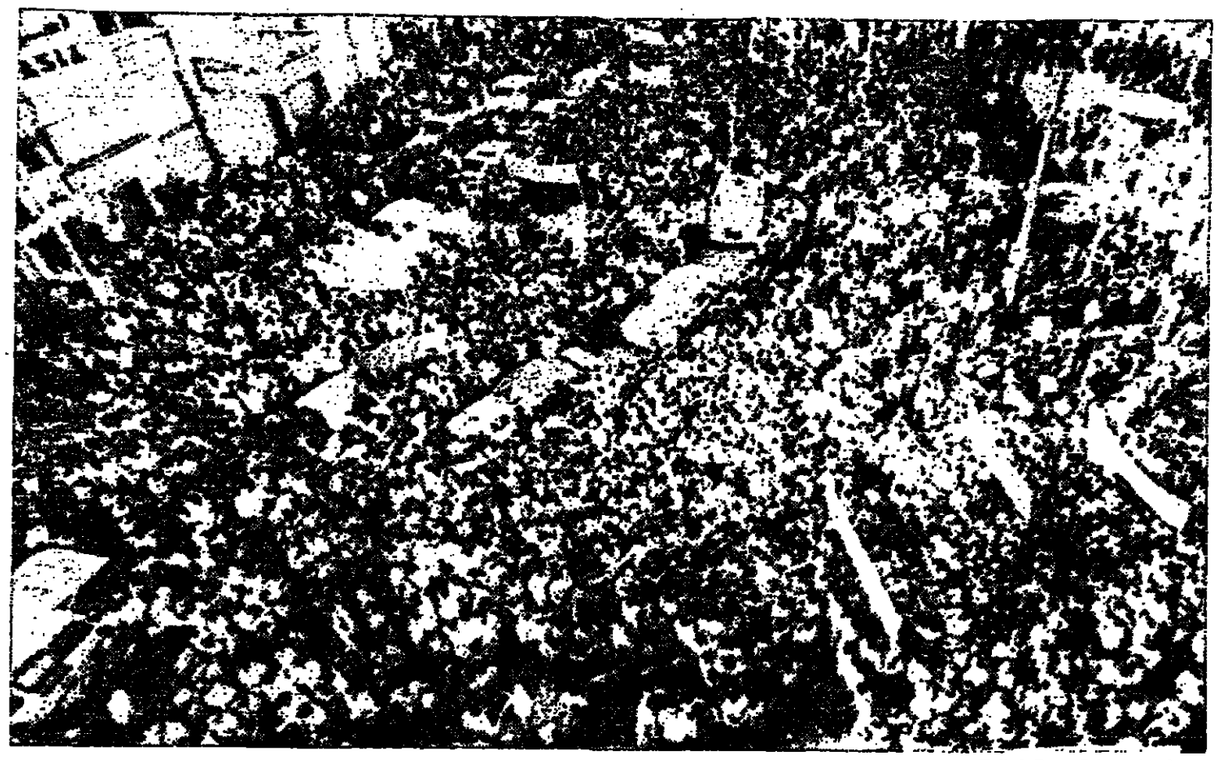
...ice kept the demonstrators ... from the building but let a ...tion in to hand a petition ...tice Minister Gerhard Jahn.

...n, Prague Resume ...ks on Relations

...NN, April 12 (UPI).—West ...any and Czechoslovakia to... resumed their efforts to find ...promise view of the 1938 ...ch agreement and move on ...d re-establishment of diplo... relations.

... sixth round of Bonn-...e talks began here, follow...n interruption of about nine ...hs. A Foreign Ministry ...sman said the round would ...wo days.

... chief stumbling block has ... the Munich agreement forc...pon the Czechoslovaks by ... The Prague government ...s Bonn to declare that the ... was never legal, while the ... Germans are prepared only ...ree that it is null and void ... be construed as a breaking ...st Germany's commitments ... NATO allies. In the end, ...Brandt prevailed, with the ...tion defeated by 233 to 154. ...eral thousand German Ca... marched from central ... over to the auditorium today ...test the pro-abortion stance ... Brandt's party. ...ice kept the demonstrators ... from the building but let a ...tion in to hand a petition ...tice Minister Gerhard Jahn.



United Press International.

THROUGH THE STREETS—Thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese gathering in Riad Solh Square in Beirut for the funeral procession of three Palestinian guerrilla leaders slain Tuesday in an Israeli raid on the city.

Arab Capitals Hold Rites For Guerrillas

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, April 12 (WP).—Three flag-draped coffins bearing the bodies of Palestinian guerrilla leaders killed Tuesday by Israeli commandos were carried through the streets of Beirut today by large crowds that were emotional but disciplined.

The three leaders and six other victims of the surprise Israeli raid were buried in a wooded cemetery at the edge of the Lebanese capital amid ceremonial volleys of rifle and revolver shots.

- **Israel rounding up Arabs named in captured Beirut rosters. Page 2.**
- **U.S. scolds Arab governments for aiding Palestinians' anti-American campaign. Page 2.**

Memorial services were held for the slain guerrillas in other Arab capitals. Crowds marched in symbolic funeral processions in Cairo, Baghdad, Damascus and Kuwait, news agencies reported.

Journalists here estimated that close to 100,000 persons had turned out to walk in or watch the funeral procession, which stretched three miles under a warm late afternoon sun.

Heavily armed Palestinian guerrillas guarded the procession. Jeeps mounted with recoilless rifles and guerrillas carrying grenade and rocket launchers and automatic rifles patrolled the route of the march.

The Lebanese Army, the target of intense criticism here over its failure to prevent or reply to the daring Israeli assault on central Beirut, stayed in barracks today. Businesses, offices and schools *were closed* for the day and Beirut's business district was deserted.

Much of the crowd's emotion was directed against the Lebanese

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press.

TO THE CEMETERY—Mourners carrying the coffin of Kamal Nasser to join the cortege that took the three slain Palestinian leaders to burial in a "Martyrs Cemetery."

Heavy Fighting in South Vietnam

Diplomats Continue to Evacuate Phnom Penh

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, April 12.—The Saigon command reported heavy fighting throughout South Vietnam today and in Cambodia, diplomats and their dependents continued to evacuate Phnom Penh.

A U.S. Embassy official said the evacuation by members of the American, British and Australian diplomatic community was due to supply shortages and not to any threat of a Communist attack on the city.

The Cambodian command reported fresh hostilities outside the capital's southern suburbs and sources said there was a buildup of Communist troops near the city.

In Phnom Penh, diplomats agreed that the evacuation of dependents was mainly a result of discomforts caused by a serious shortage of electricity in the city.

The shortage became even more pronounced last week after a fire crippled one of Phnom Penh's two power stations.

As the evacuation was in progress, the Phnom Penh government announced that the nightly curfew had been rolled back one hour to 10 p.m., suggesting that Cambodian officials felt there had been some improvement in security.

But there were rumors circulating at the highest levels of the Cambodian command—and not being denied—that the Communist might attack Phnom Penh with rockets or commando teams during the Cambodian new year, which begins tomorrow. The holiday lasts three days.

In Saigon, a government spokesman said 139 mortar shells had hit in and around the South Vietnamese ranger camp at Tong Le Chan, 50 miles north of Saigon. There were no casualties, he said.

The spokesman also said Communist troops had attacked Saigon troops 300 miles north of the capital. *Seven Communists and* four of Saigon's soldiers were killed, he said.

The Viet Cong, meanwhile, said American and South Vietnamese statements about the crash Saturday of a truce-team helicopter had been "slanderous and fallacious."

The helicopter, chartered by the International Commission of Control and Supervision, crashed in Communist-held territory after reportedly being shot down.

The Viet Cong statement objected to a State Department statement that "this accident was a mockery of the cease-fire" and to a statement by the South Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs that called the incident "a scheme to sabotage the activities" of the ICCS.

The Viet Cong said they were "deeply grieved at the accident."

Reds Say Pact Is for $8 Billion

U.S. Firm, Russia Sign Huge Fertilizer Deal

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 12 (NYT).—The Occidental Petroleum Corp. signed the largest commercial agreement today in the history of Soviet-American trade—a 20-year, multi-billion-dollar chemical fertilizer barter arrangement—with the Russian government.

After months of negotiations, the agreement was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade by Deputy Minister Nikolai D. Komarov and Armand Hammer, Occidental's chairman. Follow-up contracts will be required later to implement the agreement.

It provides for the export of American technology and equipment for a new Soviet fertilizer complex, special piping to link it to seaports and shipments of American superphosphoric acid, to be paid for by Soviet shipments of ammonia, urea and potash, all to be marketed abroad by Occidental.

Tass, the Soviet News Agency, put the overall value of the deal at $8 billion and an Occidental press statement estimated its worth as "several billion dollars."

Later, Mr. Hammer said that estimates of $8 billion as the contract value were exaggerated. He said that the value was much less than that, but he declined to give a figure.

Mr. Komarov and Mr. Hammer hailed the agreement as the first major commercial deal since the Soviet-American trade agreement was signed last fall. They expressed the hope that it would serve as a model for other Soviet-American deals. But neither disclosed when the first shipments would be made under today's agreement.

One of 2 Deals

The arrangement was one of two major deals for which Mr. Hammer has been pressing during the last year. The other, still under negotiation, is for extending American technology and equipment for the development of natural gas deposits around Yakutsk in eastern Siberia in return for a long-term supply of liquefied natural gas for the United States.

Today's agreement fits in with the Soviet leadership's drive to improve the efficiency and output of the lagging farm sector by modernizing the chemical fertilizer industry.

The agreement calls for Occidental to supply superphosphoric acid for use in production of Soviet phosphate fertilizers and, with the assistance of the Bechtel Corp. of San Francisco, to help the Soviet Union build a fertilizer complex at Kuibyshev and an industrial center about 525 miles southeast of Moscow in the Volga River basin.

Tass said that the capacity of *the complex would be four* million tons of ammonia and a million tons of urea annually.

Occidental is to take repayment for its investment in the form of liquid ammonia and urea from that plant. The Soviet Union is already the world's leading producer of potash, the other Soviet commodity to be used to repay Occidental.

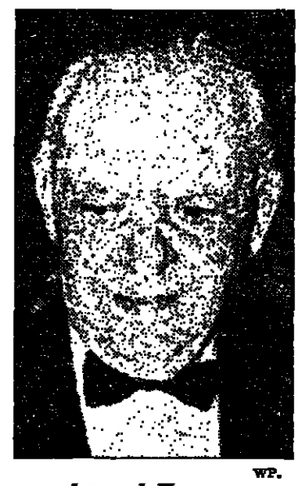
Mr. Hammer went immediately to Washington, via Copenhagen, after signing the agreement, and other Occidental officials refused to discuss details of the agreement. But diplomatic sources said that it would not involve any credits from the American Export-Import Bank or private bank credits with government guarantees. "Occidental is evidently going to do all the financing internally," one financial source said.

A breakdown was not given for the volumes of the chemical shipments anticipated or the value of American machines, piping and other technology that would go into the Kuibyshev plant.

Previous reports have indicated that Occidental probably would have to invest as much as $400 million in special tankers for transporting the superphosphoric acid and the liquid ammonia to and from the Soviet Union, as well as for the pipe and other equipment for the fertilizer plant.

At present, the Soviet Union does not export large volumes of nitrogen fertilizer, but economists say that the manufacture of ammonia for export makes economic sense because the basic raw material is natural gas, of which *the Soviet Union has ample supplies.* Natural gas yields the hydrogen that goes into ammonia. The other basic component, nitrogen, comes from air.

Kuibyshev is well situated for that industry. It is just north of the oil and gas fields at Orenburg and on the pipeline network from the gas fields in central Asia.



WP.

Armand Hammer

Unofficial Russian Study Puts Defense Cost at 40% of GNP

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, April 12 (WP).—Two Soviet economists, using unclassified statistics to try to penetrate official secrecy, have concluded in an unofficial study that the Soviet Union spends 40 to 50 percent of its gross national product on defense.

According to their elaborate computations, the dollar value of Soviet defense spending is between $54 billion and $97 billion a year. The figure is vague, the economists say, because they cannot be certain about the dollar value of the Soviet GNP. But they are certain that Soviet defense spending is four or five times greater than officially acknowledged.

Two Leningrad economists who wrote under pseudonyms produced the analysis, which appears in a 28-page typescript that has apparently been copied and circulated among dissident intellectuals for more than a year.

Western experts long ago concluded that the Soviet Union's published statistics on defense spending revealed little about actual expenditures. Some Western economists have tried to estimate the level of Soviet arms spending but few if any have suggested a figure as high as 40 percent of the GNP.

An Open Letter

However, Andrei Sakharov, the nuclear physicist known as the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, used a figure of 40 percent in an open letter last year to Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader.

The published Soviet defense budget has been 17.9 billion rubles for each of the last five years. In 1969—the year on which the underground study is based—it would have been about 7 percent of the Soviet national income (less than the GNP because it includes only goods, not services). At the present official exchange rate, 17.9 billion rubles equals about $24 billion.

The unofficial economists con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Ordered to Cease Efforts To End Anti-Poverty Agency

By Bill Kovach

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—A federal judge yesterday branded the Nixon administration's efforts to dismantle the Office of Economic Opportunity as "illegal" and ordered a halt to efforts to abolish the program.

In a strongly worded 41-page opinion, Judge William B. Jones, of the U.S. District Court here, ordered acting OEO Director Howard Phillips to halt immediately his activities to terminate OEO programs because they were "unauthorized by law, illegal and in excess of statutory authority."

Attorneys involved in the suit, brought on behalf of several labor unions representing OEO employees and four community-action agencies threatened with termination, described the ruling as "sweeping" and "historic." One attorney said that it should aid members of Congress in their months-old struggle against the administration over the impounding of funds appropriated by Congress.

Phillips Still Confident

[In Boston, however, Mr. Phillips said at a Republican dinner last night that the OEO would be dismantled despite the court ruling, and "I do expect that we will complete our mission along the schedule that has been set forth."

[Mr. Phillips, who said the ruling was "not unanticipated," added: "I'd be very surprised if there's any money in the budget on July 1 . . . The President has not proposed any money for OEO on the fiscal 1974 budget. I don't foresee anything that would change that."]

In his budget message on Jan. 29, President Nixon called for the end of some OEO programs and the transfer of others to different federal agencies. On the same day, Mr. Phillips warned all regional OEO offices of intentions to terminate their programs and ordered that all existing funds were to be used only for phasing-out their operations.

Noting that Congress had made clear its intent that OEO should continue at least until the end of this fiscal year, Judge Jones ruled:

"No budget message of the President can alter that power and force the Congress to act to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Picasso Heirs Give Louvre His Collection of Other Artists' Works

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, April 12 (NYT).—Pablo Picasso's second wife and only legitimate son announced through his lawyer today that his priceless private collection of works of art by other great modern painters would be given in its entirety to the French nation.

Personally chosen and bought by Picasso since the beginning of the century, the assemblage—estimated to total at least 800 works—includes important pictures by Matisse, Braque, Degas, Van Gogh, Cézanne, Léger, Modigliani and a few earlier masters. The gift does *not include* Picasso's vast hoard of his own art.

The decision made Tuesday by Picasso's widow, the former Jacqueline Roque, and Paulo Picasso, his son by his late first wife, was disclosed here this afternoon by Roland Dumas, the family's lawyer.

Mr. Dumas said that Picasso's two direct heirs were "*carrying* out a wish" expressed by Picasso during his lifetime. He died Sunday at his villa in Mougins on the French Riviera, at 91. He left no will.

The sole condition demanded by Picasso in giving his collection of other masters to the French nation was that the works be displayed together in the Louvre and shown to the public, his lawyer added.

On learning of the gift, Jean Chatelain, director of national museums, said today: "If any man in the world knew what painting was, it was certainly Picasso. A collection gathered together by such a painter is of the highest interest. There is no question of breaking it up."

Asked whether there might be difficulty in showing the collection at the Louvre since the museum rarely has exhibited contemporary pictures, Mr. Chatelain answered: "The essential fact of a collection is that it exists. Picasso's can only be one of first-ranking importance."

In 1971, in honor of Picasso's 90th birthday, some of his own paintings were displayed in the Grand Gallery of the Louvre. It was the first time the museum had exhibited work by a living artist.

Mr. Dumas met this week with Mrs. Picasso and Paulo Picasso at the artist's somber chateau in Vauvenargues, near Aix-en-Provence, where his body now lies. It is expected that Picasso will be buried there at a later date when repairs to the chapel there are completed.

The family instructed the lawyer to inform French authorities about Picasso's wish to leave his entire collection of other painters' works to the Louvre and to "expedite" the delivery of the gift.

There was no precise listing of the "non-Picasso" collection, which the great artist acquired through purchases or by trading works with friends. But it was known to include at least 10 paintings by Matisse, 15 monotypes by Degas and four or five works by Le Douanier Henri Rousseau.

The older pictures represented include a group of peasants by the 17th-century French master Louis le Nain, and landscapes by Corot, Vlaminck and Courbet.

Picasso also owned works by Max Ernst, Raoul Dufy, Joan Miro, Derain and Renoir, and collected rare African masks and sculptures.

Jean-Paul Drespelle, the art critic of the newspaper France-Soir, said tonight that experts generally estimated the number of works in the donation to be "at least 800, but nobody really knows."

The collection was stored in the Mougins villa in a room or rooms to which only Picasso had the key.

Grandson, 24, Tries Suicide After Rebuff

ANTIBES, France, April 12 (IHT).—Pablo Picasso's grandson, a post office worker near here, was seriously ill in a hospital today after he tried to commit suicide by swallowing concentrated bleach, hospital officials said.

Pablito Picasso, 24, the grandson, lives with his mother, Emilienne, the divorced wife of Picasso's son Paulo, in Vallauris, a Provençal town.

After his 22-year-old sister Marina and his mother left for work today he drank the bleach, the hospital officials said. He was rushed to the hospital in Antibes, on the Riviera.

The police said the young man had tried to enter his grandfather's villa at Mougins after Picasso died Sunday but was turned away.

His father then reportedly agreed to a meeting with his former wife and children in a local café but refused to let them see Picasso's body, which has been moved to the château at Vauvenargues for burial next week.

Pablito Picasso's mother married his father in 1950, but they were divorced three years later. Paulo Picasso is one of the painter's two legal heirs; the other is his second wife, Jacqueline.

Pablito Picasso's mother said: "As soon as we heard the news of the death of Picasso, we all three went to the villa to see him for a last time. But they refused to let us in.

"Pablito was very affected. Wednesday night he took a sleeping pill to try to get a little sleep because he had not closed an eye since Sunday. This morning, when I left, he was still sleeping. He took advantage of my absence, and that of his sister, to try to take his life. It is a sad story."

Physicians said it would be 48 hours before they could judge his chances for survival.

Salk Reports Snub

LA JOLLA, Calif., April 12 (AP).—Picasso's two children by Françoise Gilot, have been barred from his home, Dr. Jonas Salk, now Miss Gilot's husband said.

Miss Gilot, a French artist, left Picasso in 1955 after 11 years of living with him and took their two children, Claude, now 24, and Paloma, now 23.

In 1970, Miss Gilot married Dr. Salk, discoverer of an anti-polio vaccine and head of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies.



AP.

Pablito Picasso

Israel Seizes Arabs Named In Beirut Lists

Rosters Captured During Tuesday Raid

TEL AVIV, April 12 (UPI).—The security services have begun rounding up Arabs in Israel and Israeli-held territory whose names appear on guerrilla rosters captured in Tuesday's raid in Beirut, a military source said today.

The source said scores of suspects had been arrested and charged with belonging to illegal organizations. Ten of them were said to be Israeli Arabs living in Nazareth or Upper Galilee, the rest coming from the West Bank of Jordan.

"More arrests are expected," the source said.

According to the newspaper Maariv, the roundup of the suspects served to head off guerrilla attacks planned on Israel's 25th anniversay celebrations next month. The report could not be officially confirmed.

Head of Operations

Maariv said the names of the suspects were on lists taken by the Beirut raiders from the home of Kamal Adwan, one of the three guerrilla leaders slain in the strike. He was said to head operations in Israel and Israeli-held territory.

Almost immediately after the operation in Beirut, the guerrilla radio warned operatives in those areas to disperse because secret documents had been captured. Communications codes were also ordered changed.

Although the raid raised an outcry in the Arab world, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "No country with which we have diplomatic relations has come to us in protest" against the attack.

He added that "we hope and believe what we have done will save lives"—an allusion to Premier Golda Meir's remark that the three slain guerrilla leaders had been planning attacks against Israelis.

In a related incident, Israel today deplored Yugoslavia's refusal to guarantee the safety of its national table tennis team at the world championships in Sarajevo.

The team members arrived home this morning saying that they pulled out of the tournament at the urging of Yugoslav security officials following the arrest of four armed Arabs.

"We deplore the fact that, instead of taking action against people threatening the Israelis, those at the games were told they couldn't be protected," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Meanwhile, Premier Golda Meir and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan clashed publicly today over the future of occupied Arab territory captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

At the summation of their Labor party's six-month debate on the territory, Gen. Dayan called for more Jewish settlements in the captured areas west of the Jordan River.

"I don't think any place that we've already settled, we'll ever pull back from," Gen. Dayan said.

Mrs. Meir rejected vast settlement of the captured land, warning that uncontrolled settlement could hinder any future peace negotiations with the Arabs.

"I believe it would be disastrous ... if we were to join the profession of map making," she said, referring to the nearly 50 new names on the map where Jewish settlements have been established since the war.

Torn Money Puts German In Kenya Jail

MOMBASA, Kenya, April 12 (AP).—A German tourist who tore up a banknote bearing the likeness of President Jomo Kenyatta was imprisoned yesterday for two months.

A court in Lamu, near Mombasa, was told that Adreaf Riedel was arrested April 7 as he prepared to board a ferry, leaving his car with a watchman. Witnesses said that the watchman asked to be paid in advance. Mr. Riedel allegedly produced a 5-shilling note, tore it in half and gave one half to the watchman, saying he would hand over the other half when he returned.

The incident was reported to police, who arrested him.

Jordanian Killed Assembling Bomb In Athens Hotel

ATHENS, April 12 (UPI).—A Jordanian died in his hotel room as he apparently tried to assemble a powerful bomb he was carrying in his luggage, police said.

The dead man, identified as Moussa Abu Zeid, 38, was blown to pieces and charred beyond recognition in the explosion and fire in his fifth floor room in a downtown Athens hotel, a police spokesman said. A young German woman also was injured.

The spokesman said tonight that the bomb was filled with steel pellets and fitted with an electric detonator.

Police questioned more than 20 Arabs in connection with the explosion, but none was detained because they were not involved, the spokesman said.

"Two days ago, Abu Zeid sent a cable addressed to a postal box in Beirut. The cable said, 'If you want the job done you should come here yourself,'" the spokesman said.

Shortly before his death, he received a long-distance telephone call.

"That was probably the green light for his operation," the spokesman said. "After the call, he probably tried to assemble his bomb, which exploded at the level of his chest and killed him."

Frankfurt Police Hold Four Arabs After Gunfight

FRANKFURT, April 12 (UPI).—Police searching for el-Fatah guerrillas arrested four armed Jordanians after a brief gunfight with two of them, police spokesmen announced today.

The spokesman said the officers raided a home in Frankfurt early Monday and arrested four young Jordanians, exchanging gunfire with two who tried to escape. No injuries were reported. All four Arabs had pistols, police said.

A spokesman said the raid had taken place on a tip that el-Fatah members might be hiding out in the house, but he refused to say whether the arrested men were in fact suspected of belonging to any Arab guerrilla organization.

Police said they were investigating one of the four men as a possible suspect in the September, 1972, murder of a West German soldier.

Arab Envoys Get Protest From Rogers

Charges of U.S. Role In Beirut Raid Denied

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 12 (IHT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers today summoned the chiefs of mission of 13 Arab countries here and denied any U.S. involvement in Israeli commando raids on Arab guerrillas in Lebanon. Mr. Rogers called on the diplomats to do all they could to stop radio broadcasts of the charge.

He deplored the cycle de violence in the Middle East and told them the charges of U.S. involvement was an "absolute falsehood," a State Department spokesman, Charles W. Bray, said.

After three guerrilla leaders in Beirut were killed by Israeli commandos on Tuesday, the Palestine radio said the United States was involved. It called for retaliation against Americans and American property in the Middle East.

Mr. Bray said that despite U.S. denials, the allegations of U.S. involvement were still being repeated by some official and semi-official Arab radio stations. He called this "a deliberate anti-American campaign."

He said the State Department was considering a warning to Americans about possible dangers of travel in the Middle East as a result of the anti-American drive.

While Mr. Bray did not specify at which Arab governments his pointed remarks were directed, other officials cited broadcasts by official radios in Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Sudan.

Come to Regret

Mr. Bray warned Arab governments that they might come to regret the result of aiding the Palestinian guerrilla campaign on the issue.

"It seems to the United States government that what is unfolding here is a deliberate anti-American campaign by the Fedayeen, using the old technique of the 'big lie.' That is, if they make the lie big enough and repeat it often enough, eventually people will come to believe it."

"I must say that we are distressed to find other media in the area, including a number of official outlets, giving indirect but probably effective coverage of these falsehoods and thereby contributing to their credence in the area," Mr. Bray said.

There should be many "concerned people" in Arab countries who recall the consequences in 1967 when the Egyptians and others accused the United States of taking part in the swift Israeli attack on Egypt, he said.

Those governments, Mr. Bray recalled, later conceded their anti-American charges were false but "not, unfortunately, until a number of actions had been taken based on an emotional belief."

3 Arrested in Rome For Raid on USO Club

ROME, April 12 (AP).—Three leftists, including two young women, have been arrested and charged with making a terrorist raid on a USO club which caters to American servicemen here, police said yesterday.

The raiders tossed fire bombs at glass doors of the clubhouse on Via Della Conciliazione and attacked an Italian policeman.

Police said they were seeking a fourth participant of the Monday-night raid.



Crew Offered 'Danger Money' Bonus

QE-2 Security Tightened for Israel Trip

SOUTHAMPTON, England, April 12 (UPI).—The Cunard Line today offered a "danger money" bonus to crewmen who will sail the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth-2 to Israel on a voyage that will begin Sunday.

Many security precautions are being taken. One crewman said: "It's like being in Fort Knox."

Royal Navy frogmen have searched the ship's hull frequently for limpet mines. Crew members said bomb-disposal experts and plain-clothes armed guards were aboard. Visitors have been barred for all of the vessel's four-day layover.

The QE-2, target last May of a bomb hoax which caused British Army explosives experts to be parachuted to the vessel in mid-Atlantic to search for bombs, is to sail Sunday with 1,700 passengers.

Most are American Jews going to Israel for celebrations of the 25th anniversary of its independence.

The ship "would be an obvious target" for Arab guerrillas, a Cunard Line source said.

A recently discharged army bomb-disposal expert reportedly has been on the ship for a month. Crew members said that there have been "regular practice searches" for bombs.

Other crew members said a dozen armed security men in uniform rode the ship during a just-completed Caribbean cruise.

The crew demanded "danger money" for the voyage to Israel. Cunard today offered each man a bonus of £50 for the trip.

Thousands March in Mourning For Guerrillas in Arab Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

government. Photographs of Premier Saeb Salam were torn down from buildings in a central square and ripped to pieces.

Gravely embarrassed by the Israeli raid, Premier Salam offered his resignation Tuesday night, but President Suleiman Franjieh, who evidently wanted to keep Mr. Salam's government in place until the funeral was out of the way, still had not announced his formal acceptance of it late today.

The United States was the other main target of the wrath voiced by the crowd during the march. Shouted accusations that the Israeli raiders had been harbored in the American Embassy echoed through the streets.

The embassy closed shortly after noon today and Americans who telephoned the consulate section for advice about moving in the city were told to avoid "potential trouble spots," especially Palestinian refugee camp areas.

Lebanese journalists said that the funeral cortege was the largest in the city's history. In some ways, it was a political demonstration as well as a religious ceremony, with crowd leaders mixing verses from the Koran with Palestinian revolutionary slogans.

As the coffins of Youssef Najjar—also known as Abou Youssef—and Kamal Adwan were carried out of the Omari Mosque, in Beirut's main Moslem quarter, the surging crowds repeatedly shouted, "Revolution until victory."

Many of them flashed the victory sign. Mr. Najjar and Mr. Adwan were among the top four leaders of the el-Fatah Palestinian guerrilla group.

At about the same time, the coffin of Kamal Nasser, also covered by a Palestinian flag, of green, white and black stripes with a red triangle, was carried from a nearby church. Mr. Nasser, a poet and official spokesman for the Palestinian movement, was a Christian.

A guerrilla band with bagpipers headed the march through the narrow arcaded streets. Mourners rushed forward to help hold or at least touch the coffins, which were carried aloft to the Martyrs' Cemetery, where the guerrillas bury their dead.

Weeping women dressed in black marched beside young Palestinian girls in combat uniforms. Depending on the organization to which they belong, the male guerrillas wore red berets or white and black scarves as they enforced orders to maintain tight control over the crowds.

It took two hours for the march to reach the cemetery. Palestinian guerrilla leaders appeared at the gravesides but made no speeches.

The criticism of Mr. Salam was especially bitter, with some of the marchers comparing him with Wasfi Tell, the Jordanian premier during the war between the Palestinians and King Hussein's army. Palestinian guerrillas assassinated Mr. Tell in 1971.

Mr. Franjieh also came under fire in the slogan shouting. The president, who has taken a stern stand against student demonstrations in recent weeks, was asked to send his army to the borders to fight the Israelis rather than to beat up students in Beirut.

Brussels Embassy Sit-In

BRUSSELS, April 12 (UPI).—A group of 50 Lebanese students today occupied their country's embassy in Brussels to protest "the complicity of the Lebanese state with Israel" in the raids, a spokesman for the demonstrators said. The students left after a five-hour sit-in, a spokesman for the demonstrators said.

UN Council Meeting

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 12 (UPI).—The Security Council will meet today to consider the Israeli raid.

The meeting was requested by Lebanon.

Earlier in a protest note to the Security Council, Lebanon accused Israel of committing a "blatant act of aggression" by striking Palestinian guerrilla targets in Lebanon.

An Israeli note counter-charged that Lebanon "had allowed its territory to be exploited and abused by criminals and had forfeited the right to claim respect for that territory by those who were defending themselves against terrorism."

French Tourist Held As Vandal in Israel

TEL AVIV, April 10 (Reuters).—A 26-year-old French tourist has been arrested for allegedly daubing red paint in churches in Bethlehem and Jerusalem. He reportedly said he smeared church floors to alert "humanity to injustice throughout the world" and especially the plight of Soviet Jews.

Police identified the man as Jean-Pierre Luneau, a Catholic from Bordeaux. Among the churches smeared were the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and the Lutheran Church in Jerusalem, as well as the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. The damage was not serious because the paint was of a kind that can be washed off.

Soviet Jew Sentenced As Spy for Israelis

MOSCOW, April 12 (Reuters).—A court in the Ukrainian town of Vinnitsa today sentenced a Jewish metalworker to 10 years in a labor camp for spying for Israel, Jewish sources said here.

The man, Isaac Shkolnik, 36, was sentenced after what was believed to be a trial lasting several days before a military tribunal. Ten years is the minimum sentence under the article of the Soviet criminal code covering treason, which includes such crimes as espionage.

The official Soviet news agency, Novosti, today reported the trial and said Mr. Shkolnik pleaded guilty to gathering military information to sell to Israel.

China Denounces Russia at Parley Of UN's Asia Unit

TOKYO, April 12 (Reuters).—China used the annual meeting of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East today as a platform for a denunciation of the Soviet Union and then staged a walkout to protest the presence of Cambodia.

In his maiden speech to the UN regional body, the chief Chinese delegate, An Chi-yuan, accused the Russians, without mentioning names, of "menacing the peace and security" of Asia.

He also condemned the presence of the delegation from Phnom Penh as illegal, saying that the true representative of the Cambodian people was the Peking-based government of exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk. When Cambodia's Khy Thaing Lim rose to speak, the Chinese delegation marched out of the conference hall.

The Soviet Union, which is to deliver its opening address to the conference tomorrow afternoon, was accused by Mr. An of causing the breakup of Pakistan in the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war and of "menacing the peace and security of the [entire Asian] region."

The Chinese delegate also accused "imperialists, particularly the superpowers," of trying to plunder the natural resources and establish economic and political control over developing countries. This was taken as a reference especially to the United States and the host nation, Japan.

Soviet Aide Expelled From Norway as Spy

OSLO, April 12 (UPI).—Norway yesterday expelled a Soviet diplomat on charges of espionage, the Foreign Ministry announced.

Yuri Vassilivitch Polloukhine, a third secretary in the Soviet Embassy, was declared persona non grata because of his connections with a 25-year-old Norwegian, sentenced last week to seven years imprisonment for spying. Foreign Minister Dagfin Vaarvik today handed over a strong protest to the Soviet ambassador concerning the affair.

U.S. Ordered to Cease Efforts To End Anti-Poverty Agency

(Continued from Page 1)

preserve legislative programs from extinction prior to the time Congress has declared that they shall terminate, either by its action or inaction."

In answer to the administration's argument that executive power included the right to reorganize government agencies in the way that Mr. Phillips pursued the termination of OEO, the judge said:

"If the power sought here were found valid, no barrier would remain to the executive ignoring any and all congressional authorizations if he deemed them, no matter how conscientiously, to be contrary to the needs of the nation... The defendant really argues that the Constitution confers the discretionary power upon the President to refuse to execute laws passed by Congress with which he disagrees."

GM to Pay $250,000 In Car Crash Suit

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 12 (AP).—A $250,000 judgment against General Motors Corp. has been awarded to a retired Army major general who was hospitalized more than six months after his 1967 Chevrolet overturned. He attributed the accident to a faulty engine mount. The award to David B. Parker of McLean, Va., was made by a U.S. District Court jury.

GM has recalled 6,683,000 cars and trucks because of defective engine mounts.

In November, a jury in New Hampshire returned a $600,000 judgment against GM in a suit that blamed defective motor mounts, power steering and gas-tank effects for an accident in which four persons died.

W. German Printers Returning to Work

MUNICH, April 12 (AP).—The Union of West German Printers asked its members yesterday to return to work after newspaper publishers agreed to increase wages by an average 10.8 percent.

The printers had demanded a 13 percent increase. The publishers' offer was 9 percent. Agreement was reached after 15 hours of continuous negotiation.

By 2 Unidentified Economists

Unofficial Russian Study Puts Defense Costs at 40% of GNP

(Continued from Page 1)

cluded that real defense expenditures for 1969 were not the advertised 17.9 billion rubles, but 80 billion rubles. They arrived at the figure after ingenious juggling of available statistics. Essentially, their method was to subtract all known expenditures from the total of state revenues, and then to assume that most of the remaining 87 billion rubles had been spent on defense. Actual defense spending does not appear in published statistics.

Their estimate of 80 billion rubles may be high, since the 87 billion rubles of state revenue not spent on publicized outlays has to cover all secret government expenditures, economic foreign aid, nonmilitary scientific research and costs of management (many government salaries), as well as defense.

The economists deducted 7 billion rubles for all nondefense expenditures in these categories, though it might be justified to deduct twice as much. It would still leave a huge defense budget, however, assuming the basic methodology of their study is sound.

And the 80-billion-ruble figure does not reflect capital investment in the defense industry. In 1969, the economists reported, 31 billion rubles was invested in capital development of heavy industry, including military industry. But, they wrote, they do not have enough information to know how much of this should be added to an estimate of the defense budget.

The two economists conclude that Western experts have overestimated the dollar value of the Soviet GNP by more than 100 percent.

According to their calculations, the Soviet GNP in 1969 was $130 billion to $190 billion. Western experts credited Russia with a GNP worth about $450 billion that year.

Although comparisons are suspect because of many variables, the U.S. Defense Department budget for fiscal 1969 was $79.1 billion.

The authors criticized fellow members of the "scientific-technical intelligentsia" for helping the military machine, which, they say, contributes to "the conservation of the existing order" and works against "the liberal-democratic changes in our system, of which so many representatives of our (and the Western) intelligentsia dream."

The Soviet Union "lives beyond its means" in the defense field, the authors write, "but why? Gigantic military expenditures are not necessary for the defense of the country. Moreover, in the long run, they have a negative influence on military potential by slowing down economic growth. They are useful only for obtaining short-term political and strategic results, and they reflect a desire to play an even greater role in the world arena... This game has a logic—not yet analyzed—of its own, and it is hard to foresee the results..."

Nixon Studying Army Buildup by Reds in Indochina

WASHINGTON, April 12 (IHT).—President Nixon watched Indochina developments closely today as U.S. officials expressed alarm over fighting in Cambodia and reports of a major buildup of troops and weapons by Hanoi in South Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon returned from an overnight stay at his Camp David mountain retreat in Maryland to confer with Gen. Alexander M. Haig jr., special envoy, who returned to Washington from a four-day fact-finding mission in Indochina. They met for 45 minutes.

Gen. Haig's recommendations were expected to be a major factor in decisions on helping Cambodia resist Communist forces and to counter Hanoi's alleged violations of the Vietnam cease-fire.

Mr. Nixon presided today at a meeting of the National Security Council, his chief policy advisory group. White House spokesman Ronald L. Ziegler, however, said that Indochina was not discussed.

The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said that the use of South Vietnamese and Thai troops to defend government forces in Cambodia would be "a most dangerous procedure." He said it "could involve the United States in another quagmire."

The White House last week ruled out reintroduction of U.S. ground troops in Indochina, following the complete American ground-war disengagement from Vietnam, but Mr. Nixon has warned North Vietnam on several occasions that it risks reprisals unless it observes the Vietnam cease-fire.

U.S. Believes All Its POWs Are Released

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI).—The Pentagon said today that there are probably no more Americans being held prisoner in Indochina.

Dr. Roger Shields, head of the Pentagon's prisoner of war recovery committee, also said that there was no evidence that more than three prisoners had been executed. Those three were killed early in the war in retaliation for Saigon's execution of Viet Cong guerrillas, according to a Viet Cong announcement at the time.

The Pathet Lao in Laos and the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia may provide more information about the fate of Americans missing in those countries, Dr. Shields said, but added: "We have no indication at this moment that there are any" American prisoners alive in Indochina.

The Pathet Lao and the Khmer Rouge, unlike the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese, have not provided a list of men who died in captivity. "We do not consider there has been a complete accounting," Dr. Shields said.

In Laos, 317 men were listed as missing and 10 prisoners have been returned. Almost all were downed airmen.

Of reports that many airmen in Laos were executed by the Pathet Lao, Dr. Shields said: "There is no basis in fact for this story."

Black Is Hanged, White Reprieved In Africa Slaying

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 12 (Reuters).—A black South African man, Zacharia Makinitha, was hanged for murder here today despite an appeal to save him from the gallows following a late reprieve for a white man convicted of the same murder.

Makinitha, 21, and Kenneth George Wilson, 24, were sentenced to death in May, 1972, in the murder and robbery of 59-year-old George Marinacos.

Wilson, the only white prisoner in death row, was reprieved earlier this week and his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, subject to review after 15 years.

The families of both men had both filed pleas for clemency with the state president.

Three other black African men also were hanged at Pretoria Central Prison today. They had been convicted in murder cases.

7 Arrested in Greece In Wiretapping Case

ATHENS, April 12 (UPI).—Police arrested three private detectives and four telephone company officials for operating a telephone bugging ring, a police spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the seven persons, including a woman, would be charged with violating telephone communications secrecy laws and bribery. The three private detectives bugged telephones for their clients, police said.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Rain
ANKARA	19	66	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Overcast
BEIRUT	24	75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	13	55	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	Fair
BRUSSELS	4	39	Rain
BUDAPEST	11	52	Cloudy
CAIRO	29	84	Fair
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Sunny
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	50	Overcast
FRANKFURT	5	41	Rain
GENEVA	7	45	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	36	Snow
ISTANBUL	15	59	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	15	59	Cloudy
LISBON	19	66	Fair
LONDON	7	45	Rain
MADRID	16	61	Fair
MILAN	13	55	Cloudy
MONTREAL	−2	28	Cloudy
MOSCOW	17	66	Overcast
MUNICH	2	36	Overcast
NEW YORK	6	43	Cloudy
NICE	13	55	Fair
OSLO	7	45	Fair
PARIS	6	43	Overcast
PRAGUE	6	43	Cloudy
ROME	14	57	Cloudy
SOFIA	11	52	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	3	37	Snow
TEL AVIV	25	77	Cloudy
TUNIS	13	55	Cloudy
VENICE	11	52	Overcast
VIENNA	8	46	Cloudy
WARSAW	5	41	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	2	36	Sunny
ZURICH	3	37	Snow

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1300 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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DESIGN "A LA GRECQUE":
RINGS, NECKLACES, EAR-RINGS, BRACELETS



ATHENS
10 PARLIAMENTOU AVE.
PARIS
3RD, RUE ST-HONORE
GENEVE
8, PLACE DU MOLARD
ST-TROPEZ
6, RUE DU CLOCHER
LYON
17, RUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
MADRID
17, ORTEGA Y GASSET



هكذا من الأصل

Message to Congress

...xon Renews Bid to Improve ...nsion Rights of Employees

By Carroll Kilpatrick

...SHINGTON, April 12 (WP). ...ident Nixon renewed his ...als yesterday to safeguard ...s' rights in pension funds ...o encourage individuals to ... their own supplementary ...nent plans.

... special message to Con... the President said that ...s need "solid assurances" their savings will not be ... by loss of a job, by insuf... financing or by inequitable ...n.

...said that "substantial im...nent" is required to protect ...rker from losing his rights ...anging jobs or losing his ...n because of improper fi...g methods.

...chief proposal to aid an in...al to establish a supple...ry plan is similar to one he ...ed in December, 1971, which Congress debated but never approved.

The President's program, which Congress has opposed largely because of labor opposition but also some business opposition, was denounced promptly by AFL-CIO president George Meany as unacceptable.

Mr. Meany said that the President's "rhetoric is good but the proposals do nothing for those already retired, nothing to protect the integrity of the pension funds when the corporate entity is terminated, nothing for workers who have devoted a lifetime to their jobs and are now nearing their retirement age."

Various bills pending on Capitol Hill, however, embrace many of the President's proposals or expand on them, leading some administration officials to believe that action may be possible this year.

The President's proposals cover five major changes:

● A minimum standard would be established to "vest" an employee's rights to a pension even if he leaves his job before retirement. Some workers who leave their jobs before retirement age forfeit all pension rights. The President proposed that all benefits earned would be considered half-vested when an employee's age plus the number of years in a pension plan equals 50.

● Federal law would require employers to place larger sums into their pension funds to assure that they are adequately funded. The President's proposal would require a contribution of 5 percent annually above the amount now required.

● Individual employees who wish to provide for additional retirement income could invest in a mutual fund, bonds or other approved program $1,500 annually or 20 percent of earned income, whichever is smaller, and deduct that amount on their income-tax returns. The President provided the following table to show how much retirement income $1,500 in annual investments would provide at age 65:

Age When $1,500 Investment Begins	Annual Pension Beginning at Age 65
—	—
40	$7,500
45	$5,200
50	$3,375
55	$1,950
60	$ 900

The tax deduction would be available to persons covered by employer-financed plans, "but in this case the $1,500 maximum would be reduced to reflect pension plan contributions made by the employer," Mr. Nixon said.

● Self-employed persons, now permitted to invest tax-free $2,500, or 10 percent of earned income, whichever is less, toward a pension plan would be allowed to invest $7,500, or 15 percent of earned income, whichever is less.

● Workers who receive lump-sum payments from pension plans when they leave a job before retirement would be allowed to put the sum into a retirement savings program without paying tax either on the lump sum or earnings from it until they begin drawing benefits on retirement.

...con Seeks ...nimum on ...bless Aid

...HINGTON, April 12 (AP). ...dent Nixon asked Congress ...to provide minimum stan... for unemployment insur... assure that workers would ... at least half their average ... wage when eligible for ...loyment benefits.

... message to Congress, Mr. ... also called for extending ...loyment coverage to 635,000 ...tural workers, with safe... to insure aid to migrant ...s as well.

... President said he also ... a third major change in ...employment insurance sys... to preserve the *neutrality* ... *system* during labor dis...

...aid the payment of unem...nt insurance benefits to ... and denying benefits to ...kers in a labor dispute ... be ended. His proposal ...abolish unemployment ben... for strikers.

...rges Prompt Action

... Nixon said he is urging ...ss to act promptly on the ...ed reforms at a time when ...vilian employment is at a ... high of 83.9 million and ... he rate of unemployment ... to 5 percent and likely to ... further this year.

...icult as it may be to live ... old saw," Mr. Nixon said, ...my day remains the best ... fix a leaky roof."

...aid it is "of urgent impor... to extend unemployment ...ce coverage to as many ...tural employees as can be ...modated in the system. ...ss shares his concern that ...tural workers "are too fre...y excluded from the rights ...otections afforded workers ...r industries," the President

...sked for prompt action "so ...e can begin rectifying the ...ce. We cannot in good ...nce defer this action any ..."

State Ceilings

... Nixon asked the states in ...969, to improve their bene... to meet his suggested half-...inimum. However, he said, ...than two-fifths of all work... ...ow covered by the unem...ent insurance system find ... benefits limited by state ...s at a lower level.

... simply cannot be content ...this situation any longer," ...Nixon said. "The time has ... for federal action."

... proposed that "every eligi...sured worker, when unem..., must be paid a benefit ... to at least 50 percent of ...verage weekly wage up to ...e maximum which shall be ...st two-thirds of the average ...y wage of covered workers ...e state."

... said this would assure half ...o at least 80 percent of in... unemployed workers.

Nixon estimated that the ...of his proposed new require... would be an average in...e of 50 percent to the state...d unemployment insurance ...ance coverage to as many ...tural employees as can be ...modated in the system. ...ss shares his concern that ...tural workers "are too fre...y excluded from the rights ...otections afforded workers ...r industries," the President

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... said this would assure half ...o at least 80 percent of in... unemployed workers.

Nixon estimated that the ...of his proposed new require... would be an average in...e of 50 percent to the state...d unemployment insurance

Oregon Gets a Law To Protect Reporters

SALEM, Ore., April 12 (AP).—Gov. Tom McCall has signed legislation prohibiting authorities from forcing reporters to divulge their confidential sources.

Gov. McCall, a former newsman, had his legal staff draft the bill, which is unqualified: there are no exceptions and it covers anyone connected with the news media.

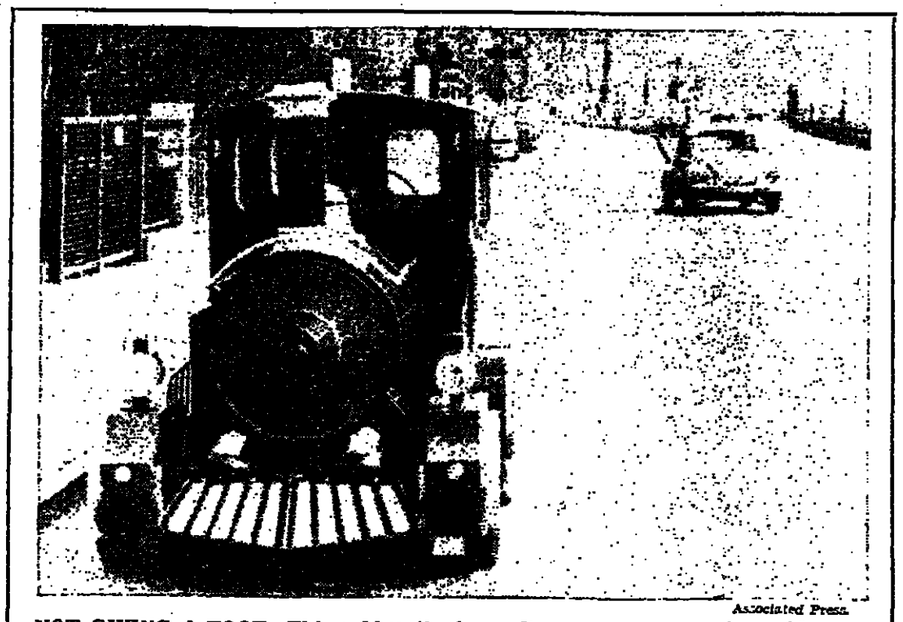
Ohio Officer Sniffs Out Drug Party

...INCINNATI, April 12 ...I).—Twenty-one youths ...e arrested yesterday when ...policeman noticed marijua... smoke "hanging over the ...ghborhood like a cloud" ...d followed his nose to a ...se where a party was in ...gress.

... They were smoking it ...ely throughout the house" ... suburban Montgomery ... ...trolman Paul Harmes said.

... There was marijuana ...dge in the oven. They were ...lling marijuana on the stove ... tea bags and had some ...rning in the fireplace.

... It was going up the chim...y and we could smell it all ...er the neighborhood."



Associated Press.

NOT GIVING A TOOT—This rubber-tired, gasoline-powered copy of an old locomotive usually hauls excursion cars around a Frankfurt amusement park, but for reasons unexplained—due to the absence of the driver—it was parked on the street.

Reportedly Got Transcripts From Liddy

McCord Said to Tie Mitchell to Bugging Data

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP).—James W. McCord jr. has testified before a federal grand jury that his principal superior in the Watergate conspiracy told him that the transcripts of the wiretapped conversations of Democratic party officials were hand-carried to former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, according to reliable sources.

The sources reported that McCord also testified that his superior in the conspiracy, former White House aide G. Gordon Liddy, told him that Mr. Mitchell had ordered a "list of priorities" in establishing electronics eavesdropping operations against the Democrats.

McCord, according to the sources, said the first priority was to bug the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate; then the campaign headquarters of Sen. George McGovern; and, finally, rooms in the Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami to be occupied by presidential candidates and party officials at the Democratic National Convention.

McCord, the former security coordinator of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, was reached by telephone yesterday and confirmed the sources' account of his grand jury testimony.

Denial by Mitchell

Mr. Mitchell, through a spokesman at the re-election committee, denied that he ever received transcripts or logs of wiretapped conversations and denied once more that he had prior knowledge of any plans for illegal electronic eavesdropping.

In related developments yesterday:

● Three principal figures in *an alleged campaign of political* espionage and sabotage conducted against the Democrats appeared before the same grand jury as had McCord. They are former presidential appointments secretary Dwight L. Chapin, former White House aide Gordon Strachan and alleged political saboteur Donald H. Segretti.

● Reliable sources said that Mr. Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, the chief Nixon fund-raiser, appeared earlier this month before a federal grand jury in New York City investigating a $200,000 cash contribution to the Nixon committee by Robert L. Vesco. Mr. Vesco is the central figure in a Securities and Exchange Commission suit alleging that investors were swindled of $224 million.

● Philip S. Hughes, head of the federal elections office in the General Accounting Office, said that an investigation of the Nixon campaign's finances will be expanded to include an apparent violation of the law in the disbursement of at least $70,000 in cash to Mr. Mitchell's closest aides. Reliable sources have said the money came from the same fund that financed the Watergate bugging and was not properly reported under the new campaign finance disclosure law.

'Hand-Carried' Transcripts

According to reliable accounts of McCord's appearance before the grand jury, he testified that Liddy showed him final typed transcripts of wiretapped conversations on several occasions and said: "These are for the [former] attorney general." On at least one occasion, McCord reportedly testified, Liddy specifically told him that he regularly "hand-carried" the transcripts to Mr. Mitchell, who was then President Nixon's campaign manager.

On another occasion, McCord reportedly testified, he saw Liddy's secretary, Sally Harmony, typing a final version of the transcripts from McCord's preliminary draft. A source familiar with the testimony said yesterday: "If those conversations were being retyped, it meant they had to be going somewhere; Liddy certainly didn't need to have them typed again for himself."

Miss Harmony, who testified *before the Watergate grand jury* in its original inquiry last year, has been contacted by the Senate Select Committee investigating the bugging of Democratic headquarters and other political espionage and sabotage, and is expected to be recalled before the grand jury as well.

Same Weekend

McCord also reportedly told the grand jury that the Watergate bugging team had planned to install wiretapping and eavesdropping devices at Sen. McGovern's headquarters during the same weekend that McCord and four other conspirators were arrested at the Watergate. The operation at the Fontainebleau, he reportedly testified, was still in the planning stages and Liddy told him that it would be executed as soon as word came from Mr. Mitchell.

As in his earlier testimony before the Senate's Select Investigating Committee, McCord's grand jury statements about the alleged involvement in wiretapping activities of presidential aides and advisers was based on hearsay—primarily in the form of what he says he was told by Liddy.

Liddy has been sentenced to an additional prison term for contempt of court in refusing to answer the grand jury's questions, including those based on what he is said to have told McCord.

The meaning of the appearances by the former presidential appointments secretary, Mr. Chapin, and the alleged agent provocateur, Mr. Segretti, before the Watergate grand jury yesterday was not immediately clear.

Nixon Aide Admits Concern Watergate Case Hurts Party

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Anne Armstrong, a counselor to President Nixon, said yesterday that the Watergate affair was hurting the Republican party across the country.

Mrs. Armstrong, who acts as liaison between the White House and the Republican National Committee, said she agreed with an unusually strong statement by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., that the Watergate controversy was harming party fund-raising efforts and could damage Republican candidates next year unless the matter was cleared up.

"Sen. Goldwater keeps on top of Republican matters and I must assume he is correct," Mrs. Armstrong said at a breakfast meeting with reporters. "I think he is absolutely right at the present. We are being hurt now, but I am convinced the administration is determined to clear up this to the satisfaction of the American public."

This was the first acknowledgment from the White House that the case of political espionage by members of the Committee for the Re-election of the President last year was a source of major trouble in the President's party.

Mark of Concern

Because Mrs. Armstrong is one of the President's chief aides and came to the meeting prepared to speak out on the Watergate matter, her remarks were taken as an indication of increasing concern in the White House about recent developments in the bugging case.

Sen. Goldwater's remarks also were considered significant, because he was the 1964 presidential nominee and in recent months has been a strong supporter of President Nixon's foreign and domestic policies.

He spoke out first in an interview in the Christian Science Monitor and later to reporters in the Capitol.

"The Watergate, the Watergate," he said. "It's beginning to be like the Teapot Dome. I mean, there's a smell to it. Let's get rid of the smell."

Sen. Goldwater, a pillar of the right wing of the party, has strong ties with Republican regulars across the country. Previously, criticism of the Watergate affair in the party came chiefly from more liberal members.

Humphrey Comments

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., said yesterday that "the stench" from the Watergate case is reaching "into some of the great offices of government." Sen. Humphrey spoke to the Democratic party's charter commission.

He said that when the administration blames others, such as Congress, for its problems the Democrats should get the White House a large mirror "and let them take a look at it and see their own dirty faces in it."

Freshmen Democrats Prod Congress to Fight With Nixon

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Freshmen Democrats in the House of Representatives, some of them near revolt against their leaders, are mounting a campaign to try to "wake up this Congress" to the risks of continued domination by President Nixon.

Rep. Edward Mezvinsky of Iowa, chairman of an informal caucus of the 30 first-term Democrats, said that they were hoping to "act as a catalyst" in convincing Congress to take the offensive in its clash of wills with the White House.

Freshmen members traditionally are quiet, but Rep. Mezvinsky and Rep. Barbara Jordan of Texas have asked for four hours' time on the House floor next week for *the freshmen to make* their plea.

"In the 90 days that I've been here," Rep. Jordan said, "I find that Congress is having difficulty finding its back and its voice."

Disclosure of the effort followed the loss yesterday, by a 51-vote margin, of an attempt by House Democratic leaders to override Mr. Nixon's second veto of a spending measure this year. The Senate had failed last week, by four votes, to override an earlier veto.

White House Dominance

Rep. Mezvinsky said that the new House members were concerned over the President's refusal to spend money appropriated by Congress, the White House dominance on spending issues, the administration's refusal to make witnesses available to Congress and Mr. Nixon's reluctance to consult with the legislative branch.

"All of us came out of the grass roots, where we found a strong feeling that Congress should be a dynamic branch," Rep. Mezvinsky said. But he added that the experience of the freshmen has been to discover that "somehow this institution has not been able to respond."

Rep. Mezvinsky and Rep. Jordan emphasized that the freshmen effort was not designed to confront or criticize party leaders. But dissatisfaction with the leadership was implicit in the effort, and Rep. Jordan confirmed that she had said as much privately to House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma yesterday.

Rep. Jordan said: "The inability of the Democratic majority to decide on a course of action and to move on it—as an articulate, responsible opposition party—has caused a deep sense of depression, not only among freshmen but among some of the most senior members of Congress."

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Rep. Anderson Attacks Kleindienst Claims

A GOP Leader Assails Nixon on Privilege

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP).—The chairman of the House Republican Conference yesterday denounced Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst's sweeping claims of executive privilege and urged their immediate repudiation by Congress.

"The attorney general has literally thrown down the gauntlet," Rep. John B. Anderson, R., Ill., told three Senate subcommittees conducting joint hearings on the controversy. He charged that Mr. Kleindienst's testimony in the hearings on Tuesday "borders on contempt for the established law of the land."

An unscheduled witness at the hearings, Rep. Anderson said he had not been inclined before this to "take an overly restrictive view of executive privilege" but felt "compelled" to speak up in the face of Mr. Kleindienst's assertions.

Elaborating on the privilege doctrine that President Nixon enunciated last month to cover his personal White House staff, Mr. Kleindienst maintained that the President has the right to prevent any federal employee from testifying before Congress, even in impeachment proceedings.

'Province of Judiciary'

Touching on the Watergate case, the attorney general said that alleged criminal violations were "uniquely the province of the judiciary" and that presidential immunity from congressional testimony could even be invoked for subordinates accused of wrongdoing.

Rep. Anderson voiced "utter shock and dismay" at Mr. Kleindienst's testimony, calling it "not only unnecessarily provocative and contemptuous of the Congress but . . . such an alarming and dangerous expansion of the notion of the executive privilege that I can see only one course of action: Congress must immediately pass legislation strictly limiting executive privilege lest the delicate balance of shared power between the two branches be ruptured permanently."

The House GOP Conference chairman said Mr. Kleindienst's claims left him wondering whether "the chief lawyer of the government has ever heard of the Freedom of Information Act." In asserting the President's uncontrolled right to withhold any administration document as well as witness from Congress, as he did Tuesday, *the attorney general was* claiming the authority to deny information that the law already makes available to the general public, Rep. Anderson protested.

Not Heroic

Later, he told a reporter that he "would hope" that most House Republicans agreed with him. "I didn't come over here to be heroic or anything like that," Rep. Anderson said.

He proposed that executive privilege be restricted to "direct, personal and confidential relationships between the President and his chief advisers on matters involving the national security and other public policy decisions." Another witness, former Defense Secretary Clark M. Clifford, said that the privilege could not conceivably cover the Watergate affair unless the President knew of it and talked about it with his staff "before and after the events took place."

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, said yesterday that Mr. Kleindienst "seemed to be flying by the seat of his pants" during much of his testimony. But when asked at a briefing yesterday if the White House concurred in the attorney general's definition of executive power, Presidential Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said: "He was expressing administration policy, yes."

Mexican Raid Nets 17 Tons of Marijuana

YUMA, Ariz., April 12 (AP).—Mexican police, acting on a tip from U.S. authorities, raided an abandoned house in the Mexican border town of San Luis and confiscated more than 17 tons of marijuana, American authorities have reported.

They said the marijuana confiscated in the Sunday night raid has been traced to Pedro Aviles Perez, a Mexican national who is wanted on three separate warrants for possession of 69 tons of marijuana and nine pounds of heroin.

Boycott Leaders Unite, Urge Two Meatless Days a Week

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—About 150 women leaders of the nationwide meat boycott formed a consumers' congress here yesterday and voted to urge housewives not to buy or eat meat on Tuesdays and Thursdays. This boycott, effective today, will continue indefinitely.

The women also called for a "national day of protest" against high food prices on May 5. The exact form of the protest is undecided, but the women said there would be demonstrations.

The group also passed a resolution asking the government to *roll back food prices, reduce* exports of scarce foods and encourage domestic production and food imports.

As the women met, the Department of Agriculture issued advice on how to stretch the food dollar for protein-rich, body-building foods necessary in family nutrition. The department carefully avoided any recommendations.

Measured in terms of February grocery prices, a six-cent serving of dry beans will provide the same amount of protein as 66 cents worth of porterhouse steak or 67 cents worth of lamb chops, the department said.

According to its cost figures for meat and poultry only, the best buys for protein-conscious shoppers are whole chicken and hamburger.

"One way to determine good buys among meats and meat alternates is to compare the costs of amounts . . . that provide equal protein," the Agricultural Research Service said in a report.

Twenty grams of protein, for example, are about a third of the recommended daily allowance for a 20-year-old man. A three-ounce serving of cooked lean beef, pork, lamb, veal, turkey or fish provides about 20 grams of protein or more.

On a 20-gram basis, the protein-cost rating of bacon, for example, is 63 cents; hot dogs, 35 cents, and bologna, 47 cents.

Some other ratings on this 20-gram protein scale: peanut butter, 12 cents; milk and eggs, 18; beef liver, turkey and canned sardines, 20; liverwurst, 34, and veal cutlets, 63.

One pound of beans, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, cost 26 cents in February. That meant that 20 grams of bean protein cost 6 cents. Porterhouse steak cost $1.97 a pound, or 66 cents for 20 grams of protein.

The highest-priced meat on the scale was lamb chops at $2.18 a pound, for a 20-gram protein cost of 67 cents.

While retail prices of meat have moved up sharply in recent months, beans, the lowest-priced item on the 20-gram protein scale, have remained constant at 26 cents a pound.

Wagner Drops From Mayoral Race in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, April 12 (NYT).—Robert F. Wagner declined to run for mayor yesterday, declaring that he did not have the "overriding desire" needed for the post and expressing fear that he might hurt the election prospects of his son, Robert Wagner jr., who is a candidate for city councilman-at-large.

"I do not plan to be a candidate for mayor in this election, on any ticket," the former mayor said in a brief statement, ruling out not only a Liberal party candidacy but also an independent one.

The statement was the final chapter in one of the most bizarre political arrangements in recent municipal history—the agreement between Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Alex Rose, the Liberal party leader, to attempt to bring back to city hall the Democratic Mr. Wagner eight years after they had teamed up to support Republican Mayor John V. Lindsay to end 12 years of Mr. Wagner's rule.

The Rockefeller-Rose alliance began collapsing when Republican county leaders publicly balked over the choice and collapsed completely when Mr. Wagner rejected the offer.

Hoax at Rebozo's Bank

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., April 12 (AP).—Police evacuated the Key Biscayne Bank, owned by President Nixon's friend C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo, yesterday after an employee received a telephone bomb threat. No explosives were found.

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Convinced on Vietnam Duty Tour

Ellsberg Tells How He Turned Against War

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, April 12 (WP).—Daniel Ellsberg told the Pentagon papers trial jury yesterday how he became disillusioned with the U.S. effort in the Vietnam war after discovering "the very great divergence" between what American government officials and the public were told about it and what he personally observed in the Vietnamese countryside.

During a yearlong State Department assignment in the war zone in the mid-1960s, Mr. Ellsberg said, he found that South Vietnamese government troops were burning villages and American aid was being used to enrich local officials.

On the basis of his observations, he said, he was at one point compelled to report to his superiors in the Saigon embassy and Washington that there was "no progress" in the U.S.-sponsored village pacification effort.

Upon completing a full morning of such testimony—and after Judge W. Matt Byrne and the jury already had left the courtroom—Mr. Ellsberg returned to the defense table and broke into uncontrollable sobs.

His wife, Patricia, and several friends rushed to comfort him, and Mr. Ellsberg was taken from the courtroom to rest.

Later, his lawyers canceled Mr. Ellsberg's scheduled noontime press conference on the courthouse steps, explaining that he was suffering from fatigue and tension.

In the late afternoon, however, he met the press and said that he welcomed "the opportunity to tell the jury how the Pentagon papers changed me and what led me to think that Congress ought to have them."

Mr. Ellsberg and his co-defendant, Anthony J. Russo jr., are charged with conspiracy, espionage and theft of government property as a result of their photocopying of the top-secret Vietnam war history in 1969.

Mr. Ellsberg's answers on the witness stand were long and rambling and told of how his studies and advice over the years were sent directly to the President or other high government officials.

Mr. Ellsberg recalled that in his early days as a Defense Department aide, he helped plan "covert operations against the North Vietnamese," including the capture and interrogation of fishermen and "clandestine bombing of the North" when the United States denied it was conducting such bombing.

In later years, he testified, he sought to persuade policy-makers in Washington that they were not being "adequately and honestly" informed about such matters as "the extremely low level of performance" of the South Vietnamese Army.

On his return to the United States in 1967, Mr. Ellsberg said, he was recruited from his position as a researcher at the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, Calif., to work on the Defense Department task force assembling the study that later became known as the Pentagon papers.

He described going from that task to a new assignment at Rand in 1968, a project on "lessons from Vietnam," designed, he said, to help the American government "avoid failures of this sort in the future."

When President Nixon was



Daniel Ellsberg

elected, Mr. Ellsberg added, he was asked by Henry A. Kissinger, the White House national security adviser, to help evaluate various Vietnam strategies available to the new administration.

The court day ended just as Mr. Ellsberg was describing how he obtained special access to the Pentagon papers at Rand's Washington office in March, 1969, seven months before he and Mr. Russo photocopied them at a Hollywood advertising agency.

Belgrade Shoots 3 Ustashis Linked To July 'Invasion'

BELGRADE, April 12 (UPI).—Yugoslavia has executed by firing squad three rightist Ustashi guerrillas, who last July took part in a small scale invasion aimed at overthrowing President Tito's government, it was announced today.

A fourth Ustashi emigré had his death sentence commuted to 20 years' imprisonment by the Yugoslav Federal Presidium. The four guerrillas, ranging in age from 22 to 38, were all born in Yugoslavia but carried Australian passports, according to a military court communiqué.

Their execution took place in Sarajevo at the end of an unpublicized trial held on Dec. 11-21 in the military court of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Tanjug, the national news agency, said the four Ustashi were part of a group of 19 armed men, who crossed from Austria into Yugoslavia and battled with government forces. Thirteen Yugoslav militiamen and police were killed along with 15 Ustashi guerrillas in subsequent clashes.

Survivors, Relatives at Rites For British Air Crash Victims

DORNACH, Switzerland, April 12 (Reuters).—Survivors and relatives today paid homage to 104 air crash victims, mainly British housewives, at a church service near the hillside where a charter airliner crashed Tuesday.

Women who escaped death and husbands reunited with them earlier today bowed their heads and wept as an Anglican clergyman led prayers for relatives and friends who died.

The 400 mourners included Swiss Interior Minister Hans-Peter Tschudi, British Ambassador John Wraight and local villagers.

Some of the women survivors in the congregation had prayed and sung hymns as they waited for help, huddled together for warmth in deep snow around the wreckage of a four-engined Vanguard airliner that crashed in a snowstorm after making two landing approaches at Basel airport.

Six crewmen and 137 passengers were aboard the plane, which took off from Bristol. Many were wives and mothers from Axbridge and neighboring villages in southwest England on a one-day shopping and sightseeing trip to Switzerland.

Officials said a total of 39 persons survived the crash, but 14 were still in hospitals.

The coffins of the victims lay in four rows in a gymnasium, a bouquet of pink and white carnations and a white slip of paper with a number on each one.

Heaps of clothing taken from victims' bodies had been laid on the coffins and relatives were asked to take items which they recognized as belonging to the members of their families.

When the last relative left the hall, 13 coffins still had piles of garments on them.

14 Positively Identified

A British consular official told the relatives this morning that only 14 bodies had been positively identified.

A spokesman for the Swiss investigating commission said they had identified more than 70, but their identification procedures were less strict than British rules.

No final official casualty list has been published and, when some relatives arrived in Basel, they still did not know whether the persons they were seeking were alive or dead.

British Soldiers Kill a Gunman In Belfast Battle

BELFAST, April 12 (UPI).—British troops killed an Irish Republican Army gunman and captured three others in a battle in a Roman Catholic area here tonight, the British Army said.

The death raised the overall fatality toll in almost four years of violence among Catholics, Protestants and security forces to 772.

The shooting started when a patrol on a routine search in the Lower Falls Road area came upon four men in a home. They opened fire, fled through nearby homes and holed up in one until troops burst in from behind, the army said.

Two gunmen were captured but the two others tried to escape over a garden wall, ignoring orders to halt, the army said. The troops opened fire, killing one and wounding the other.

All four were IRA members and two were on the army's list of "known terrorists," an army spokesman said.

Florida Woman Killed By Nail-Driving Gun

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., April 12 (AP).—A nail fired into a wall Monday passed through the wall and killed a woman sitting at a desk in an adjoining room at the Bayfront Medical Center, police reported.

Police said that the workman who fired the nail with a high-powered tool used to drive nails into concrete thought that the wall was made of masonry.

They said that the wall was of painted-over plaster. The death was ruled accidental.

Kidnap Victim Is Released in Buenos Aires

Ex-Admiral, Briton Still Being Held

BUENOS AIRES, April 12 (AP).—An Argentine industrialist, kidnapped seven days ago, was freed last night but a British businessman and a retired Argentine admiral are still being held by their abductors.

Relatives said that Alberto Paena, 38, the owner of a textile factory who was seized last Friday, was released. They did not say if any ransom had been paid or if the kidnappers were guerrilla terrorists.

Police, backed by army patrols, continued their search in the Buenos Aires area for the two other kidnap victims, Francis W. Brimicombe, 57, chairman of the London-based Nobleza Tobacco Co., and retired Adm. Francisco Aleman, 51.

The anti-guerrilla police operations triggered at least three gun fights. Police sources said that three persons exchanged shots with a patrol in a Buenos Aires suburb. They said that one of the gunmen was wounded and the two others escaped.

Turk President Appoints Bank Chief as Premier

ANKARA, April 12 (AP).—Naim Talu, 54, a former chairman of the central bank, was named today by President Fahri Koruturk to head the country's new government.

Mr. Talu is expected to form a coalition based on the conservative Justice party, which has a near majority in the 450-seat assembly, and the centrist Nationalist Reliance party, which has 45 seats.

Mr. Talu's task will be to pass pending law-and-order and other important legislation, draft a new election law and lead the nation to general elections in October.

Mr. Talu is an independent member of the Senate. He is considered a political moderate. After 25 years as a functionary in the central bank, he was named chairman of the bank in 1966 by former Premier Suleyman Demirel, indicating that his political philosophy is close to that of the Justice party.

Mr. Talu succeeds Ferit Melen, 67, who resigned after Mr. Koruturk was elected president by the legislature last Friday.

Swiss Psychologist Cited

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP).—Dr. Jean Piaget, 77, the noted Swiss child psychologist, has been named the first recipient of the Kittay International Award for Psychiatry, it was announced here yesterday. The award involves a $25,000 prize and is awarded to a researcher in psychiatry whose work has practical clinical application.

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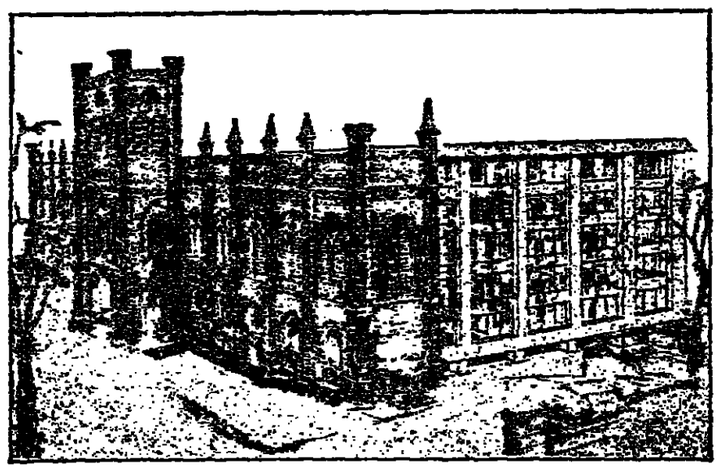
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André Bing, General Manager of Herald Tribune, Dies at 62

RIS, April 12 (IHT).—André
62, former general manager
e International Herald Trib-
and a hero of the French
tance during World War II,
today after a long illness in
ban La Varenne St. Hilaire,
be lived.

went into retirement last
after suffering a heart
.

Bing joined this newspaper
9, when it was the European
n of the New York Herald
nc. holding the post of as-
t general manager and ad-
trative assistant to the pres-

In 1961, after John Hay
ey took control of the
aper from the Ogden Reid
, Mr. Bing became general
ger.

n in Cologne, Germany, in
Mr. Bing studied law and
al science. He fled to
e in the early days of
n.

France, he began a career
e publishing field, first in
and later in newspapers.
his role in the Resistance,
Bing was awarded in 1945 the Resistance Medal, the Croix de Guerre in 1946, and the Legion of Honor in 1957. The citation awarding him the rank of Knight in the Legion of Honor read, in part:

"Entering the active Resistance as of December 1942, he played a leading part alongside Gen. Pierre de Jussieu, of whom he was one of the principal aides, first in organizing the Resistance in Auvergne, and later in the National Command of the FFI... He was seriously wounded by German machine gun fire during the Liberation of Paris."

His left arm remained partly paralyzed as a result of these wounds.

After the war, Mr. Bing became production manager of the Paris evening newspaper l'Intransigeant, a post he left to join the Herald Tribune.

Mr. Bing, a cultured and gracious man, was greatly admired and respected by his French and American colleagues.

Mr. Bing is survived by his wife, the former Yvonne Xomaire Meunier, and two sons,



André Bing

Alain Meunier and François Bing.

The funeral will be Saturday at 10:45 a.m. at the Church of St. Hilaire, 105 Boulevard de la Marne, La Varenne.

Obituaries

hn O'Brian, U.S. Supreme Court Bar Dean

SHINGTON, April 12
).—John Lord O'Brian, 98,
distinguished lawyer, died
Tuesday.

O'Brian was a partner in
gton & Burling here for 28
He was the senior lawyer
the Supreme Court and
as assistant to the attor-
neral from 1929 to 1933.
f Justice Warren E. Bur-
id of Mr. O'Brian:
death of John Lord
n, the dean of the Su-
Court bar, at 98, marks
d of an era in a sense.
O'Brian had a remarkable
in public service and in
ofession for three-quarters
entury. He epitomized the
t standards of the legal
sion."

Fought for TVA

epublican, he argued hard,
nsuccessfully, in 1920, to
e nt disenfranchisement of
Socialists who had been
l to the New York Legisla-
And in 1935, as special
l to the Democratic ad-
ration, he won, in the
he Court, the fight to up-
he constitutionality of the
ssee Valley Authority.
as the Republican oppo-
of the late Robert F.
r for the U.S. Senate in
e knowingly weakened his
s by attacking the New
for excessive spending, bu-
acy and defeatism.
erved in posts under Presi-
Theodore Roosevelt, Taft,
. Hoover and Franklin D.
velt. He spurred anti-trust
against corporations that
heavy Republican donors.
lieved strongly in resisting
ions of civil rights.
April 2, 1962, he received
tribute in the U. S. Su-
Court by Chief Justice
Warren, who said:
he postwar era, when the power of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin increased and brought with it a wave of loyalty oaths for federal employees, Mr. O'Brian refused to compromise his own liberal standards and attacked these developments.

And, in later years, when he would sometimes recall that he had given J. Edgar Hoover a job as investigator that eventually led him to the directorship of the FBI, he would add:

"This is something I prefer to whisper in dark corners. It is one of the sins for which I have to atone."

His honors for public service included the Presidential Medal of Merit.

Earl Newsom

NEW YORK, April 12 (NYT).—Earl Newsom, 75, one of the most influential public relations consultants to private industry, died yesterday in a hospital at Sharon, Conn. He had made his home in Salisbury, Conn., since stepping down in 1966 as senior partner in Earl Newsom & Co., which he had founded in 1935.

Mr. Newsom's firm was small and its style quiet, but its clients included concerns such as Standard Oil Co. (N.J.), both Ford and General Motors; International Paper Co., Columbia Broadcasting System, R.H. Macy, Campbell Soup, Kennecott Copper, Reynolds Metals and Trans World Airlines.

His role, as he saw it, was not to publicize what a company man was doing but to advise its top management on policies that would earn public respect. He urged his clients to pay close attention to the viewpoints of public groups they considered important and then handle their own public relations accordingly.

Mr. Newsom was born in Wellman, Iowa, and grew up in southeastern Iowa where his father was a Methodist minister. He was graduated in 1921 from Oberlin College, which he later served as a trustee, after interrupting his courses to serve as a Naval Air Corps pilot in World War I.

James L. Kincaid

FORT MYERS, Fla., April 12 (NYT).—James Leslie Kincaid, 88, retired brigadier general and former president of the American Hotels Corp., died Tuesday at his home on Captiva Island near here.

During a colorful career, he was an adjutant general of the state of New York, a member of the Assembly, a veteran of the Mexican border war and both world wars and military governor of Naples.

Al Hirshberg

SARASOTA, Fla., April 12 (AP).—Al Hirshberg, 63, author and former newspaperman, died at his home here yesterday of an apparent heart attack.

Mr. Hirshberg was the author of 33 books, including "Fear Strikes Out," "Basketball Is My Life" and "Backstage at the Mets."

He covered sports for the Boston Herald from 1964 to 1968 and was a Boston Post columnist from 1930 to 1952.

Queen Kanti Laxmi

KATMANDU, Nepal, April 12 (AP).—The grandmother of King Birendra of Nepal, Queen Kanti Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah, 66, died today, the government announced. The cause of death was not reported.

Queen Kanti Rajya Laxmi was the eldest of two wives of the late King Tribhuvan, who died in 1954. She was the mother of King Tribhuvan's son, the late King Mahendra, who died last year.

Queen Kanti Rajya Laxmi accompanied her husband to the United States where he underwent medical treatment in the early 1950s.

Ted de Corsia

LOS ANGELES, April 12 (AP).—Ted de Corsia, 69, a character actor best known for his portrayal of villains in a career that included stints in radio, motion pictures and television, died in suburban Encino yesterday. His movie credits included "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," "Naked City," "Lady From Shanghai," "The Outriders" and "Folsom Prison."

4 Vital Votes Won in Italy By Coalition

Andreotti Harassed By Own Left Wing

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 12 (NYT).—Premier Giulio Andreotti, who is scheduled to meet with President Nixon in Washington next week, was fighting in parliament today for the survival of his seven-month-old centrist government.

Factions within the premier's own Christian Democratic party and other political forces are harassing him and pressing for a political shift to the left. Mr. Andreotti, however, countered by requesting confidence votes in the Senate to push through a hard-fought bill concerning the status of teachers.

The government won a first roll-call confidence vote in the Senate early this morning, 153 to 149. However, the government was defeated in a secret vote, 154 to 148, immediately afterward. It was the 11th defeat for the government in parliament since it took office late last June.

After a nine-hour recess, the Senate reassembled and the government won two more confidence votes, 159 to 150 and 158 to 149. [Later, Reuters reported, the government won a fourth confidence vote.]

Under the constitution, the government must resign when it fails to win a majority in a confidence vote. The reversals inflicted on Mr. Andreotti in recent secret votes in both houses of parliament have weakened the government and made it difficult for it to adopt legislation.

The premier repeatedly has challenged his opponents during the last few days to follow constitutional procedures by submitting a no-confidence motion in parliament, rather than resort to intrigue in secret polling.

Parliamentary votes must be taken in secret balloting whenever a small group of deputies or senators requests it, unless the government puts it to a confidence question, which demands a public roll call. No-confidence motions also are by roll call.

At the root of the parliamentary wrangle was the impatience of left-wing groups in the Christian Democratic party, the nation's strongest political movement, to resume collaboration with the Socialists. A center-left coalition between the Christian Democrats and Socialists, flanked by smaller parties, governed Italy for most of a decade before it broke up early last year.

During the last few weeks, left-wing Christian Democrats—who have found a leader in former Premier Aldo Moro—have been seeking Mr. Andreotti's resignation to permit a new attempt at reviving the center-left formula.

The premier told the Senate today he had no intention of withdrawing before a national convention of his party, scheduled for June.

Messmer Wins Assembly Vote Of Confidence

PARIS, April 12 (IHT).—Prime Minister Pierre Messmer won the first vote of confidence in his government in the National Assembly tonight.

The vote on the program of the new administration, formed after the March elections in which the Gaullists and their allies kept roughly a 60-seat margin in the assembly, was 254-206, with 7 abstentions.

Mr. Messmer had delayed naming about 15 junior members of the government ahead of the balloting since they would not have been able to vote. Their absence would have brought government strength perilously close to the absolute majority required.

The centrist reform movement, a key factor in the elections, joined the Socialists and Communists in voting against the government, saying Mr. Messmer's program failed to reflect the changes it sought.

England, Wales At Polls to Pick Local Councils

LONDON, April 12 (AP).—England and Wales voted today in county and city elections that were expected to test the popularity of Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government.

According to opinion polls, the Greater London Council—Britain's biggest local authority—was likely to swing to the Labor party after six years of Conservative rule. A number of county councils outside London were also expected to move to Labor.

Traditionally, the party holding power in Parliament does not do well in local elections.

The issues were essentially local—housing, education and transport—as voters were electing 4,300 persons to seats on 54 councils. Heavier voting than usual was reported tonight.

The government won parliamentary approval last year to streamline local governments and the 54 districts replace a system of 59 county and 83 borough councils.

Fiery Suicide in Rome

ROME, April 12 (AP).—Augusto Leoni, an 87-year-old retired railroad worker, sat on the sidewalk near his home here yesterday, poured gasoline over his head and burned himself to death. Mr. Leoni's son said that his father had been despondent over the death of his wife three months ago.

France, Hanoi Elevating Ties

PARIS, April 12 (Reuters).—France and North Vietnam have agreed to raise their diplomatic relations to full ambassadorial level, the French Foreign Ministry announced today.

The move, which had been expected, marked their common desire to develop friendly ties, the ministry statement said. North Vietnam was part of France's colonial empire in Indochina and the two countries have maintained missions headed by delegates-general in their respective capitals.

France also is expected to raise its relations soon with Saigon, which broke off diplomatic ties in 1966 following Gen. Charles de Gaulle's demands for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam. Paris also plans to maintain some link with Saigon's rival, the Viet-Cong backed Provisional Revolutionary Government, according to French officials.

Tokyo Budget Passed

TOKYO, April 12 (Reuters).—Japan's record national budget of 14,284 billion yen ($53.9 billion) for fiscal 1973 (starting April 1) was given final parliamentary approval yesterday. The total represents a 24.5 percent increase over the previous year.

In City's Second Day of Clashes

Bomb Kills Policeman at Milan Rightists' Demonstration

From Wire Dispatches

MILAN, April 12.—A policeman was killed and another seriously wounded today by bombs thrown from a group of rightists during a demonstration banned by police following violent leftist demonstrations last night.

Witnesses said that in today's demonstration in downtown Milan, a bomb hit one policeman on his chest and exploded, killing him. Two other bombs exploded at the same time, in the same area, injuring the second policeman.

In all, at least 14 policemen and an undisclosed number of civilians were injured seriously today and in continuing clashes tonight, police reported. One of the civilians was a 14-year-old boy who received a bullet wound in his liver. His condition was listed as critical.

Five youths were arrested today, police said.

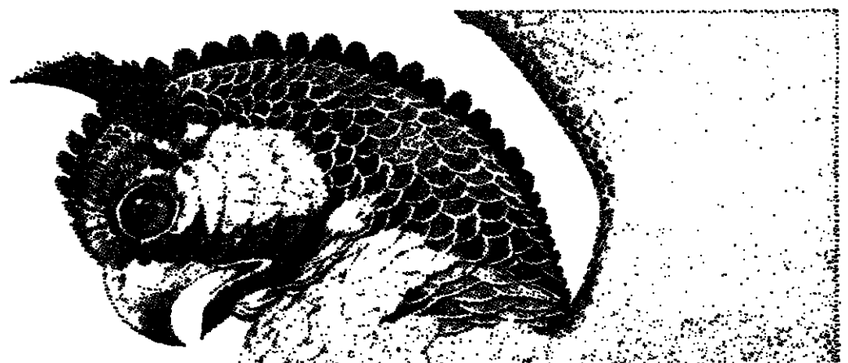
The demonstration had been called by the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI) to protest unemployment in the Calabria region of southern Italy.

Demonstrators trying to reach the rally point, Piazza del Tricolore, clashed with police closing off the area. The young demonstrators threw stones, sticks and firebombs, and the three explosive devices went off as police countered with volleys of tear gas.

Last night, three students and two policemen were injured and at least three students arrested during a parading demonstration by about 1,000 leftists. None of the injuries was called serious, although one student was said to have been wounded in the head or in an arm. He was reported to be in fair condition today in a hospital.

The demonstration last night, one of a series since the fatal shooting of a student near a campus protest in January, was organized to press for the release from jail of the top three leaders of the Marxist "student movement." They were arrested about two months ago after the rector of Milan University accused them of raiding his office and harassing him.

The leftists who demonstrated last night scheduled a new protest for Saturday.



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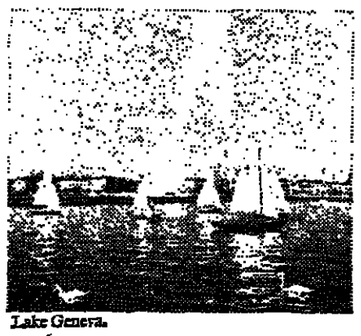
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Friday, April 13, 1973

Worried Republicans

That Republicans are worried about the Watergate affair and its effect upon public opinion has been obvious enough. But Sen. Barry Goldwater—conservative, onetime party nominee for the presidency—made that concern public, and Mrs. Anne Armstrong, counselor to President Nixon, made it official. The White House itself is troubled.

However, as the senator from Arizona implied, a good deal of the Republican worry is centered on the White House, and its reactions to the Watergate case. Mr. Goldwater would like the President himself to make a public explanation. Mrs. Armstrong, on the other hand, believes the best way to clear up the matter is through the judicial process.

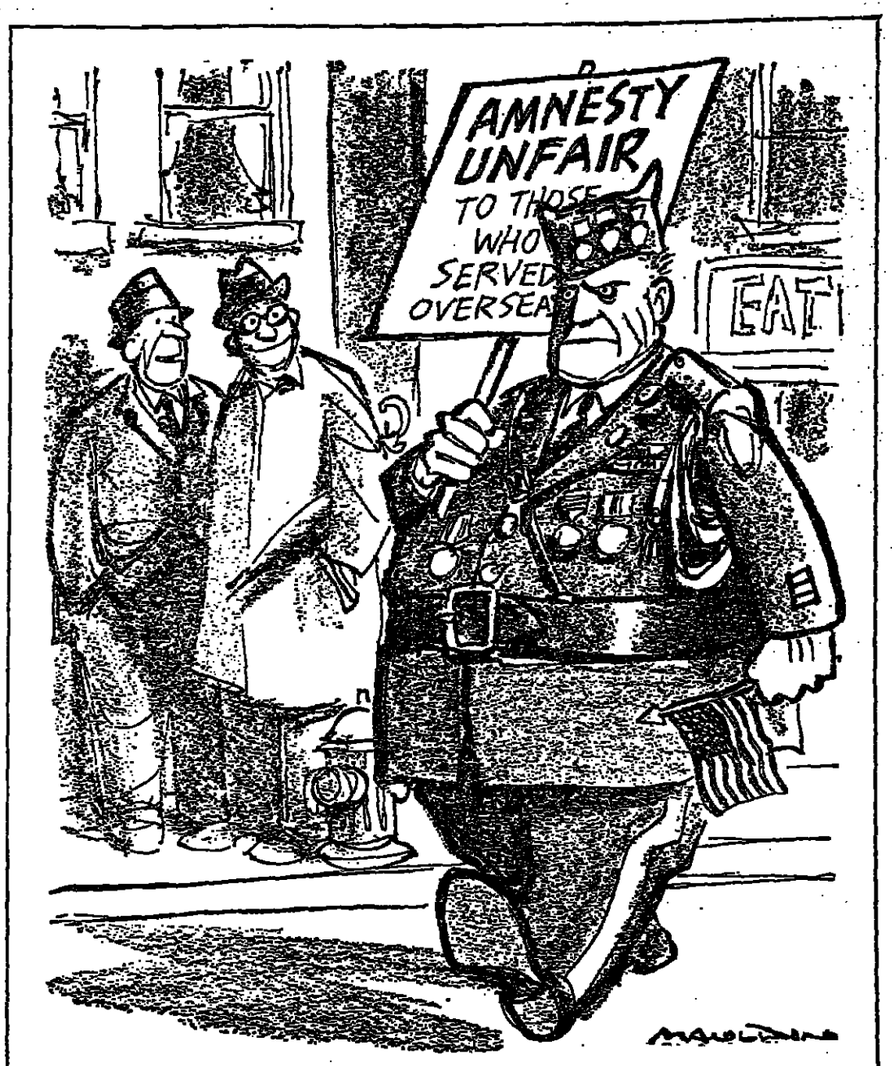
This is in line with Mr. Nixon's stand on executive privilege—his willingness to have his aides testify before a grand jury, but not, under oath, before a congressional committee. There are, however, two strong reasons against this reliance on the judicial process. One is that it leaves the question of executive privilege on the exalted plane—up in the wild blue yonder, in fact—where Attorney General Kleindienst placed it the other day. Mr. Kleindienst asserted that the President could forbid any employee of the executive branch (the total number of such employees is about 2.5 million) from testifying before congressional committees. This was a challenge to the legislative branch that it is unlikely to allow to remain on the record.

The other reason is purely practical. The judicial process is surrounded by protections for witnesses and for those accused that are necessary to safeguard individual rights but hardly constitute a proper forum for the discussion of so political an issue as Watergate has created. Such issues involve not only matters of law but of public policy and preference—value judgments that may not come within the limits of a statute.

It is possible that the grand jury can illuminate the main areas of responsibility affected by the Watergate case, and that subsequent trials may pin down those areas and the persons implicated.

But that is far from certain. What light, for example, has the prolonged trial of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo shed on the fundamental question of appropriate governmental confidentiality presented by the Pentagon papers.

Such matters are best left to congressional inquiry, a method that is capable of abuse but also capable of the illumination of broad principles and significant facts that may be only ancillary to the central problem, from the standpoint of the courts, but are legitimate subjects of public interest. Those interests, with respect to Watergate, take in not only all the ramifications of the affair, but the candor of the administration concerning them. Both lie at the heart of the Republican worries.



'Old Sam Spent His War Jerking Sodas in a Paris Post Exchange.'

The Price of Energy

The anachronistic oil import quotas are soon to be declared officially dead—a welcome development, even if it comes three years or so after all life departed from them anyway. Unfortunately, with or without the quotas, or the import "fees" that are to take their place, it is now clear that the cost of fuels for American consumers is going to have to rise.

The administration has found in energy policy, as in much of its current economic dilemma, a clash of near-term and long-term interests. For the immediate future, the last thing the economy needs is an officially sanctioned price hike in a strategic sector; hence the decision a month ago to reimpose price controls on oil and gasoline, for how long nobody knows.

For the longer run, there seems to be a growing acceptance of the unpalatable fact that the energy which this country has squandered over the years cannot remain at its present bargain-basement prices. The world price of oil has soared dramatically and is far from stabilized. The introduction of, in effect, tariffs on oil imports is only one of the measures in President Nixon's forthcoming energy policy message that are likely to increase the cost of fuels to American householders and industries.

If correctly administered, however, readjustment of oil and gas prices can be a device for altering the present extravagant uses of energy. New price structures should at least modify the present practice of having unit cost decline with greater usage, which often serves to reward waste and the large customers. The oil and gas industries have long argued that higher prices will provide incentive for expanding domestic production. They should not now object if increased revenues are carefully policed to insure that they expand production rather than profits, or to guard against diversion into advertising campaigns to spur even more energy consumption.

The price structure is only one of many essential elements of a rational energy policy. An upward realignment can be justified if it is part of a broad strategy to bring a long absent measure of order and confidence into the nation's energy distribution program over the decade to come.

Price changes and the imposition of import fees instead of quotas will not by themselves solve the so-called energy crisis. The danger remains, therefore, that the administration will defer some of the hardest decisions on energy policy, and settle for more of the piecemeal expedients that have dismayed energy suppliers and consumers alike for years past.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Trouble in Shangri-la

Tucked away in the high Himalayas, northeast of India, the Massachusetts-sized kingdom of Sikkim captured the romantic attention of the world 10 years ago when its hereditary ruler, Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal, took American-born Hope Cooke as his bride in a fairy-tale setting. The fertile valley surrounded by spectacular mountain peaks seemed a veritable Shangri-la. Its 300,000 inhabitants cut off in time and space from the world of the 20th century.

Now time and geography appear to have caught up with Sikkim and its American queen. Modern political thought, possibly implanted by interested neighboring powers, has prompted the once quiescent Nepali majority to rebel against a centuries-old divine monarchy of Tibetan origin. Their uprising has provoked prompt intervention by India into the internal affairs of its tiny protectorate, which sits astride a potential invasion route between Chinese Tibet and the Indian plain.

Because of this strategic location, India cannot be indifferent to developments in Sikkim. Nor can the Indians, if they wish to preserve their influence there, ignore opposition demands for political reforms in Gangtok, the Sikkimese capital. If the royal couple are to survive in their Shangri-la, they are going to have to come to terms with the 20th century.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

War of Attrition in Helsinki

Although substantial differences on all principal subjects persist at the Heisinki preparatory conference on European security, the Russians are trying to exploit the conference-weariness that has become noticeable in recent weeks and to propagate the idea that after such long negotiations the conference proper is now "automatically" due. In Helsinki people are talking of a war of attrition and expect a number of countries to agree to the conference starting at the end of June. Western diplomats are admitting openly that they are not worried about a possible postponement of the date but about the chance of being accused by the Russians of being responsible for any delay. It is mainly the smaller countries that are seriously opposed to being rushed.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Third Indochina War?

Pessimists were alas right: The cease-fire is not peace. We are perhaps already in the third Indochina war. In Cambodia, military pressure imperils the Lon Nol regime. In Laos, the expected agreement between the two rival factions has not materialized. In Vietnam, the fighting goes on. It is on Vietnam that everything depends. The Paris accords have settled nothing because they brought no solution to the main problem: Who will take over in Saigon?

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 13, 1898

BERLIN—Diplomatic circles here consider the concessions made by Spain at the instance of the Powers in the matter of the armistice is considered to be so great that the United States Congress ought to be disposed to adopt a policy of peace. But the feeling in many capitals was rather that the armistice was a mere evasion and an aggravation of the situation. And some even fear that the President's message was calculated to compel Spain to declare war.

Fifty Years Ago

April 13, 1923

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The United States government still is paying pensions to 41 widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, notwithstanding the fact that 106 years have elapsed since the close of that conflict, according to statistics just completed by the Department of Interior. There are no longer any soldiers who actually fought in the war of 1812 on the pension rolls, the last one being Hiram Crong who died in New York in 1906 at the age of 105.

The Basis for Pacific Bases

By C. L. Sulzberger

MANILA.—The United States and the Philippines are now approaching the final phase of renegotiating an American base agreement here designed to assure U.S. support of mobile forces in the Western Pacific after withdrawal from Indochina and Okinawa's reversion to Japan. A joint working group from both nations has completed about 90 percent of a proposed draft.

This accord, which would guarantee continued facilities at Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, is considered by Washington as more important than ever because of changed strategic patterns. Existing U.S. installations are worth more than $2 billion.

The present base agreement, negotiated together with a military assistance program in 1947, was the first entered into anywhere by Washington after World War II. Originally designed to endure until 2046, the term was later cut to 1991. No rental is paid to Manila for these bases which contain a fluctuating average of about 20,000 men.

In 1950 Washington and Manila signed a subsequent mutual defense pact valid indefinitely unless denounced by either party with one year's advance notice. Because of this alliance, Assistant Secretary of State William P. Bundy said at Davao, the Philippines, on Feb. 24, 1966:

"Any armed attack against the Philippines would be regarded as an attack against the United States armed forces there and against the United States and would be instantly repelled." He pointed out that this had been officially stated to Filipino Presidents Garcia, Macapagal and Marcos, who remains in power today.

However, Marcos acknowledges that such implied automaticity cannot be relied on. He told me: "We know our treaty provides the United States will take action only according to its Constitution, in case of attack here. But if there should be an outright attack on your troops, presumably you will act swiftly. At any rate, then it's your problem."

The security treaty is not up for renegotiation since it remains valid and it is recognized that the U.S. Senate is in no mood to accept any substitute. But both parties agree on the need to replace the base agreement. Moreover, Marcos insists the aid accord is far too small. He places its annual worth at about $12 million while Americans say it comes to $20 million.

'Deliver the Goods'

In either case, it is considered that the amount of equipment arriving here is too little. Marcos says: "We want the United States to deliver the goods promised."

The Philippines have the smallest military establishment in Asia, in proportion to population, and they are now engaged in a very serious counter-insurgency operation against Moslem guerrillas in the south.

This is not going well. The rebels, often trained in Sabah, a nearly autonomous state in Malaysian Borneo, and supplied with funds and weapons through there, have shown superiority in equipment and tactics on several fronts. Manila would like more helicopters, mortars and recoilless rifles to quell the uprising.

President Marcos says: "We feel the United States hasn't given us the support of an ally which promised assistance, especially in time of crisis. We could understand a shortage during the Vietnam war. But we certainly would like access now to what has been declared surplus material."

Nevertheless, serious as this problem is for the regime, it has not produced anti-American feeling or impinged on the base negotiations. The president himself wants to encourage foreign investment to help carry out his reform program.

Apart from the importance to the United States of continued access to the bases, some observers feel it is vital to remain on good terms with the Filipino Army. Should any disaster in the south force the departure of Marcos, the army would probably be the only potential force that could stave off political chaos.

At present such a crisis appears unlikely. The existing martial law rule has encouraged economic stability and reduced corruption. The previous society was unquestionably sick and although the press is stupidly fettered now, it tended before to be licentious.

Base renegotiations coincide with the need for a new trade accord when the present one expires next year. The degree of U.S. satisfaction on bases may depend on the degree of Filipino satisfaction on commerce.

If this implied link is not accepted, Manila will almost certainly demand rental for American facilities, something it has so far refrained from doing. "Perhaps we have been poor bargainers," President Marcos says, when reflecting on what Washington pays Spain for similar rights.

Against the Handicapped?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—The reaction to Richard Nixon's veto of the aid-to-the-handicapped bill brilliantly illustrates a difference between the Democratic and the Republican modes of operation; indeed, a difference between the always elusive "liberal" and "conservative" ways of looking at things.

Never mind for a moment any structural defect in the proposed law. Consider it simply as a means of helping the handicapped by voting federal dollars for their use.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey emerged as the best, i.e. the quintessential, spokesman for the Democratic approach to such questions. For Sen. Humphrey it was very simply this: Do you or do you not believe in helping handicapped children? Pure and simple. The senator went so far as to personalize the argument, going even beyond his abstract identification with the cause of the handicapped. He spoke his rage over Nixon's veto on the floor of the Senate saying, "I am the grandfather of a mentally retarded child. Our family can afford to take care of that child, but many families can't. I ask every senator here to search his own conscience. I don't believe the President of the United States knew what he was doing. If he did, he ought to be ashamed of himself." Such language is highly volatile. It spreads like wildfire through the college campuses.

From such an onslaught the conservative reels. If the critic will listen, the conservatives can patiently ask a few questions.

1. Do the Democrats believe that there is as much public money available as there are worthy causes in the world on which it might be spent?

No one, on reflection—not even Teddy Kennedy—would answer that question with a categorical yes.

2. Do the Democrats acknowledge that we have at this moment in American history strained the safe level of government spending?

No one, on reflection, can safely say that we have not. To do so would mean to interrupt his own criticism of the high price of meat for one thing. All Democrats deplore the effects of inflation, and all Democrats recognize that the dollar's humiliation in the money markets abroad is the direct result of inflation at home.

3. Did the Democrats suggest that the billion-dollar aid-to-the-handicapped bill take the place of a billion dollars already appropriated for another social service? Did Sen. Humphrey propose that Congress reduce by a billion dollars appropriations for medical aid to the elderly? For education for the young? For the purification of our water and our air?

We nudge up against the argument that we should commensurately reduce the military budget.

4. As a matter of fact, the military budget has been reduced. In constant dollars we would need to spend $105 billion to maintain the same level of spending the Democratic Congress judged necessary when Mr. Nixon assumed office, subtracting the cost of the Vietnamese operation. Now, spending on defense is what a society resolved to maintain its sovereignty begins with, even as you begin a house by building a foundation. To economize by pouring more sand and less cement into the concrete is to be compared with economizing by offering the sick man a half million units of penicillin when the doctor has prescribed one million.

5. Since approximately one half of the states of the union pay more money for social expenditures to Washington than they receive for social expenditures from Washington, what is to keep these states from appropriating their own funds for the help of the handicapped? Sen. Javits, for instance, who voted to override President Nixon's veto, comes from a state that sends to Washington $1.60 for every dollar it gets back. Why doesn't Sen. Javits satisfy himself to recommend to New York State that it look after its own handicapped?

In his classic book, "Economics In One Lesson" the economist Henry Hazlitt remarks that it is distinctively the conservative who looks beyond the immediate effect of any particular expenditure; that the liberal foreshortens his perspective, so that he is able to talk only in terms of, are you aren't you in favor of helping invalids? It is an onerous responsibility that the conservative needs to bear under the pressure of such demagogy, and we can only be grateful that Mr. Nixon and a few senators have had the courage to think in strategic terms.

Soviet Play Asks Question

Who Bears the Guilt For the Stalinist Past?

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW—Moscow theater audiences have a rare opportunity this season to see a play that poses one of the most painful questions of Soviet life: Who is guilty for the Stalinist past?

"The Ascent of Mt. Fuji" puts the question with remarkable candor. After two and a half hours of uninterrupted, tense confrontation among the characters, the play's authors leave the audience with the conclusion that those who were silent about Stalin's crimes share the guilt for them.

This is not the official line. By avowal and implication, the present Soviet leadership had decreed that the past is past, and though Stalin's career included serious mistakes, there is no longer any reason to debate them.

"The Ascent of Mt. Fuji" also contradicts the official definition of art. Its characters include no heroes, no models of a good Soviet man. The play professes no optimism about a better future; it contains no rhapsodies for the working class, no salutes to the Soviet way of life. Instead its authors describe amoral, even despicable figures who are successful members of Soviet society; a general reluctance to accept any guilt for the past; and a fundamental moral dilemma for which there is no satisfactory answer.

A Mystery

How this play could appear now—at a time of relative inflexibility on what is called "the ideological front"—is a mystery. In recent years ideological officials have banned much milder attempts to consider political questions in the theater. The Communist party, through a series of decrees during the past year, has re-emphasized the need for a high ideological content in the arts.

Despite all that, an apparently orchestrated chorus of support for "Mt. Fuji" has appeared in numerous Soviet newspapers. Theater critics and several literary figures have published flattering reviews of the play—apparently an attempt to create the appearance of widespread approval before harder-line critics can muster their forces against the play.

The staging of "Mt. Fuji" and the publication of these reviews—both coinciding with the 20th anniversary of Stalin's death—are evidence that despite the official line, many Soviet intellectuals are still concerned about the moral implications of Stalinism.

The identity of the play's principal author may be the best single explanation of why it has been allowed. He is Chingiz Aitmatov, winner of a Lenin Prize, the country's highest literary honor, and a Central Asian Khirgiz by nationality. Cultural bureaucrats are said to be sympathetic both to prize-winners and to representatives of the Soviet Union's national minorities. One Russian writer suggested that if Aitmatov's play had been written by a Russian or someone who had never won a prize, it would not have been produced.

The play is set in the present, on a mountain in Soviet Central Asia. Four old friends, three of their wives and their favorite old schoolteacher have gathered for a reunion. The four had grown up and gone to war together. Now in middle age, they are far removed from one another: two had been successful, one as an international journalist, the other as the director of an institute of history. Another was a schoolteacher, the fourth the chief agronomist on a Central Asian state farm.

The play starts slowly—too slowly by dramatic standards—and only after 50 minutes of scene-setting does the audience learn that this group of four used to be five. "When I look at you four I remember Sabur," the old schoolteacher says, introducing the fifth person.

At this point the title of the play becomes significant. It is taken from a Japanese legend, one of the characters explains. The legend says that one must go up Mt. Fuji to confront God, and to justify the actions of your life before him. "Let us speak only truth," proclaims the wife of the journalist, reinforcing this idea. Her words become a motif for the rest of the play.

The truth about Sabur is revealed slowly. He was "the most talented of us all," the journalist says, "and the brightest." He was also the old schoolteacher's favorite. Sabur was a poet, they think a great one.

As their army unit fought across the Soviet border, pushing the Nazis back into Central Europe, Sabur had written a poem about the horrors of war, suggesting that he thought the fighting should stop at the border, once the homeland was safe.

The poem was written in Khirgiz, and these five friends were the only Khirgiz-speakers in the division. The authorities learned of the poem, and arrested Sabur. Like Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, who was arrested for a disparaging remark about Stalin in a letter from the front, Sabur was convicted by a military tribunal for his literary indiscretion. But who betrayed him? One of the four friends, because no one else could have read the poem.

Sabur eventually returned from exile and (like Solzhenitsyn and thousands of others) he was rehabilitated during Nikita S. Khrushchev's de-Stalinization. But he was broken by the experience. He became an alcoholic, gave up poetry and gave up his friends.

All this emerges from a series of recriminations, justifications, excuses and confessions from the four old friends, prodded along by the grandmotherly schoolteacher. In the course of their drawn-out talk, which is often bitter and emotional, the four also reveal themselves, with one exception. The audience never learns which of them betrayed Sabur.

The conscience of the group is Aisha-Apa, the devoted old schoolteacher who knew them all as children, and who is learning for the first time at this reunion—25 years after the fact—what really happened to Sabur. She had known only that he had got into trouble over some poem, and had disappeared. He wrote a letter, she recalls, advising her to forget all about him, as though he'd been killed in battle.

The truth is painful news to her. She remembers one of Sabur's poems, and begins to recite it "How can a man be a human being?..." The schoolteacher who has admitted his guilt joins her, helping with lines she's forgotten, and this phrase is repeated in every stanza: "How can a man be a human being?" Thus the two most sympathetic characters in the play pose the good man's dilemma: How can we fulfill our moral commitments as men?

Throw Rocks

Aisha-Apa leaves, but the rest of the group is spending the night on the mountain. When night falls someone suggests they play the way they did as children, and they end up throwing rocks down the mountainside.

In the morning the discussion continues, without progressing. They have breakfast. A man from the nearby town appears and asks who has been throwing rocks off the mountain. They ask why he wants to know. Because an old woman walking below was struck by a rock and killed during the night. There will have to be an investigation, the police are on their way, the man adds. And, as if to help the police, he turns to the institute director and asks his name, address and so on.

"I don't know anything," the director shouts in a venomous tone, "and I don't want to know anything. Ask somebody else..." He hurries off.

The journalist's wife quickly grasps the connection between this unexpected catastrophe and Sabur's fate. This time, she says, we are obviously all guilty, and must all share responsibility for the old woman's death. But her husband disagrees, and says he too has important business to attend to. He drags his wife away, while she shouts horrified protests.

The chief agronomist, protesting that he too has important business, joins them. Only the schoolteacher and the agronomist's wife (a fellow schoolteacher, who has taken his side in the long arguments) remain. As the lights go down, the agronomist reappears sheepishly so three are left to meet the policemen who are due any minute.

This melodramatic ending may be excessive by theatrical standards, but it also makes the play's message inescapable, even to a citizen who won't identify with the abstract argument about a victim of Stalinism. The unexpected news that an old woman has been killed by "innocent" rock-throwing seems to jolt the audience at Moscow's Contemporary ("Sovremennik") Theater.

Though the play's subject matter is obvious, the name Stalin is never mentioned. By avoiding direct political references, the authors allowed both the censors and the critics to see the play as a study of human values and human dilemmas, a convenient way to avoid the obvious political themes.

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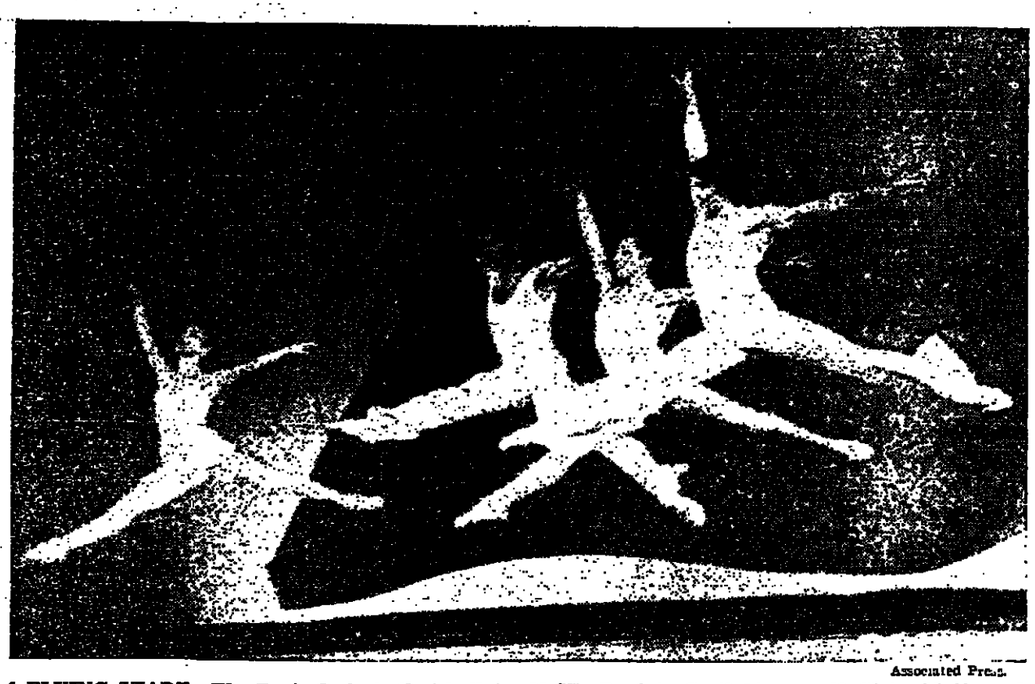
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Associated Press.

A FLYING START—The Paris Opéra's first ballet program of the '73 season was presented at the Palais Garnier last night. Here, the principals in "Jeux," choreography by Flemming Flindt to music by Debussy, rehearse. They are (from the left): Noëlla Pontois, Cyril Atanassoff, Claire Motte and J.P. Franchetti. The program also included choreographies by Norbert Schmucki (Paul Dukas's "Apprentice Sorcerer"), Maurice Béjart (Webern's Opus 5), and Balanchine (Bizet's Symphony in C).

The Moulin Rouge's Spectacular 'Festival'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 12 (IHT).—The electric sails of Montmartre's Moulin Rouge, a symbol of parisian nocturnal frivolity since 1889, are whirling again. The place Blanche cabaret has just opened a new and dazzling spectacle, "Festival," and it is doubtful whether such of its erstwhile habitués as Toulouse-Lautrec and Mark Twain ever beheld its like.

Indeed, in their day and for long afterwards, it was virtually impossible to see anything beyond the footlights as the auditorium was a forest of pillars, posts and sandees over which hovered a thick smog of tobaco smoke. The action in that remote era was mostly in the audience, although Yvette Guilbert, Jane Avril or the pony cancan chorus might be on.

Some years ago the Bal du Moulin Rouge was rebuilt and air-conditioned to become what the American impresario, J.J. Shubert, considered the most beautiful and comfortable auditorium in the world. Today, guests sit at tables on tiers rising from the performing platform. No milling mob (in which every other man was a pickpocket) blocks the aisles and everycne has ample elbowroom, a full view of the wide, bulging stage and a good dinner. At least something on this deteriorating globe has changed for the better.

"Festival"—which has been supplied with the subtitle "Une Fantaisie de Rêves" by its producers, Jacki Clerico and Robert Rouzaud—is a cabaret revue of generous size and bounty. The Doris Girls, clad in canary-yellow gowns and picture hats unite in the opening to celebrate the season's rites, the starter being known as "Les Femmes Sont des Fleurs." The promised transformation is accomplished by the stunning costuming and decor of Giorgio Veccia.

The girls are back soon as pirates of the tropic seas in an episode of clashing swords and booming cannons and later, guided by the fluid choreography of Doris Haug and Ruggerio Angeletti, attend a royal wedding ceremony of imperial ermine in old Russia.

Red Mill memories are stirred by a fin-de-siècle tableau in which René and Jacki Para and Françoise Mireille lead a frantic cancan in which clochards and cocottes participate and there is a Grand-Prix-at-Longchamp finale. Between the spectacle interludes —just as sherbets were served between the main courses of an Edwardian banquet—there are solo specialties: a joyous juggler, Bert Garden; Fatima Zohra, an exponent of yoga, who twists herself into pretzel poses; a low-comic illusionist in Mideastern robes, Luxor Gali Gali, who has flocks of birds up his sleeve; and an homage to Maurice Chevalier.

With the exception of Charlie Chaplin, no other performer of the age has been more often mimicked than Chevalier. The thought of yet another impersonation may make you groan, but you are mistaken. It is generally believed in the vaudeville world that such a mirroring may be achieved with the use of a straw hat, an out-thrust underlip and an I'll-do-ziss-for-you-if-you'll-do-zat-for-me accent. Andrex's imitation is of a very different order. Not only does he bear a remarkable physical resemblance to his subject, but he has caught the much missed boulevardier's tone, timing and irresistible delivery to a tee.

The evening's novelty attraction is alone worth the price of admission. This is a water show in which two dolphins glide about a huge aquarium snapping at the scant garments of their fair trainer when she joins them at their play. The dolphins at the Moulin Rouge are not only friendly but gallant. At the conclusion of their exhibition, they take roses in their mouths and, leaping above water, present them as they flap their fins in applause, to their mistresses who have eluded their advances.

* * *

Roger Grass is offering an inviting substitute for a trip to the Rio carnival. Instead of boarding an aircraft and traveling for 14 hours, you board the elevator of the Eiffel Tower, and alight on *the first floor—any night at 8.* There—in the restaurant that commands a panoramic view of Paris—you will find yourself in the midst of a Latin-American celebration. The dancing of Las Aymaras and the Orinoco ballet and Los Argentinos and the contagious music of Los Machucambos make a trip to Brazil unnecessary.

* * *

The Narcisse (Place Pigalle) has an all-male striptease spectacle, "Uomo." The male nude has long been a feature of the Parisian revue and the breakthrough for complete masculine nudity occurred in "O! Calcutta!" in which four men revealed all. The movies, too, have taken to undressing their actors with candid exposure—causing one to recall Bismarck's complaint that among his duties he had had to gaze on five emperors in their nakedness and that the sight of them unclad was among his most painful memories.

Logically it might be argued that it would be as absurd for an actor who had the figure of Donatello's David to put on his pants as it is for an actor not so endowed by nature to take them off. The trouble with these naked men shows is not the absence of attractive girls to complement them, but the absence of diverting material and ideas. "Uomo" has been staged by an American choreographer, Victor Upshaw, but there is as little to stage as there is to wear. When the men do dress they dress up like Charley's aunt for a camp Charleston, hardly a striking innovation. Its boy-meets-boy skit is a carbon copy of such a skit in an early Grande Eugène show and the finale a replica of a recent Crazy Horse saloon finale, guys here replacing the dolls.

Sharps and Flats

LYONS—French rock star Johnny Hallyday will be at the Palais d'Hiver April 14 at 8:30 p.m.

* * *

PARIS—Bazzi Gray at the American Center for Students and Artists April 14 at 9 p.m. Blues with Memphis Slim at the Trois Mailletz: Dixieland with Maxim Saury at the Bofinger and modern sounds with Alice Darr and Aaron Bridges at the Living Room.

* * *

MUNICH—West, Bruce and Laing at the Circus Krone-Bau April 13 at 8 p.m. and Diana Ross of "Lady Sings The Blues" came at the Kongressaal Deutscher Museum April 16 at 8 p.m.

* * *

GENEVA—Jazz session at the Salle Lignon April 13 at 8:30 p.m. and a pop concert with Flag at the Maison du Quartier de la Jonction April 14 at 8:30 p.m. Rocky Roberts still at the Club 8. And a record soon to be released of bluesman Champion Jack Duprée's recent concert.

* * *

AMSTERDAM—Boy Edgar at the Experiment Cinema April 13 and 14 at 8:30 p.m. and the Juan Amils Sextet every night at the Blue Note.

* * *

STOCKHOLM—Jazz sessions at the Mosebache April 13 and 14 at 9 p.m. and April 15 at 2 p.m.

* * *

COPENHAGEN—Week of modern jazz at the Club Montmartre.

* * *

LONDON—The Strawbs at the Rainbow April 13 at 7:30 p.m. and West, Bruce and Laing also at the Rainbow, a week later on April 20, at 7:30 p.m.

* * *

NEW YORK—April 13 is nostalgia night for some, with a rock and roll revival of the 1950s at the Nassau Coliseum at 9 p.m. featuring Chuck Berry, The Coasters and Bill Haley and his Comets.

* * *

With the massive re-issue of Beatles records, rumor persists that the group will get together again.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

Florence: Browsing in Boutiques

By Hebe Dorsey

FLORENCE (IHT).—Beyond the lovely narrow, winding streets, the Ponte Vecchio over the Arno and the golden light, Florence offers all kinds of good shops.

One of them is Leandro, a leather and fur shop at 35 Piazza del Duomo. A favorite with movie stars, it offers a wide choice of bucket-shaped bags in primary colors with gold-plated handles. The prices are average, considering that all prices have gone up in Italy. Another pretty idea is the fake tortoiseshell clutch bag, which fits nicely in the hand, goes with virtually everything and costs around 26,000 lire (that's roughly 600 lire to $1).

The shop also carries high-quality silver gifts and perspex and steel modern frames as well as place settings. But its real strength is in its custom-made shoes (18,000 to 25,000 lire) which fit like gloves. The selection is limited but delivery is speedy—only three days.

* * *

Jumping to another and more modest category, Benedetti, 13r Via dei Fossi, sells paper patterns for dresses, coats, pants and jackets. A quiet shop, it offers patterns, mounted with pins on wood dummies so that inexperienced seamstresses can see right away what they are getting into. There is a choice of several styles, including some excellent and up-to-date dresses, at prices ranging from 500 lire for a dress pattern to 800 lire for a coat. All you need to do after that is buy the fabric (Benedetti will help you find your way to a fabric store that will give you 5 percent discount) and get to work.

* * *

Aran Line, 29r Via della Vigna Nuova, is something else again. Owned by Mrs. Alberto Mondadori (wife of the publishing tycoon), it has been open for a few months and is the most handsome and probably the most expensive modern home-furnishing store in town. A set of oval silver platters, from 16,000 to 60,000 lire, is outstanding. So is a red-lacquered, Chinese-looking credenza, but that item, designed especially for the shop, runs to 480,000 lire. Hardly a souvenir. On the other hand, the decorative perspex animals make nice gifts at 6,000 lire each.

By far the most arresting idea in the shop is a see-through perspex cubic radio, with all the insides showing (80,000 lire).

* * *

Leather shops are a dime a dozen here but Rosetta Belli, 9 Via dei Fossi, really does a fine job at reasonable prices. Many of her purses (especially the one with the little gold hand) and bags (with leather chains) are close cousins of what you see at Gucci's, with prices down by 30 to 40 percent and here you will find one of the bargains of all times. For a small, but good-looking gift, try the 500-lire key holder, a simple leather disc with a gold initial over it.

MUSIC

Looking Back on Herbert von Karajan's Career

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (IHT).—Herbert von Karajan's 65th birthday last week had West Berlin critics and officials outdoing one another in reaching for ever more flattering superlatives. The time has passed when Karajan held no less than six major musical posts and people referred to him as *Generalmusikdirektor* of the Continent of Europe, but he still effortlessly dominates European musical life. In Berlin and on tour with the Berlin Philharmonic, which engaged him for life in 1955, or in Salzburg conducting opera, audiences shout themselves hoarse with enthusiasm. Only in the United States has he never, in the big sense, really made it.

The reasons have nothing to do with music. Americans demand the extra-musical of their favorite conductors: They demonstrate a need to turn them into supernatural deities, such as Toscanini, or father-substitutes, such as Walter Damrosch or Bruno Walter, or buddies they can call by nicknames, such as "Lenny" Bernstein. Such intimacy remains alien to Karajan, who regards his music making as his public personality and keeps his private life strictly for himself, his family and his closest friends.

The other, more important reason American record buyers, for instance, have never bought Karajan's recordings in quantities to compare with those of Bernstein's, has even less to do with music. In this regard, only Israel, where they still ban even the music of Wagner and Richard Strauss, has remained more inexorable than the United States. People overlook the fact that in 1942 Karajan, with characteristic defiance, invited trouble with Germany's Nazi bosses by marrying a woman, Anita Guterman, who had, as reckoned by the Nazis, "one-fourth Jewish blood." People remember, rather, that Karajan, as a 25-year-old on fire with ambition and obviously on the very threshold of a great career, had earlier joined the Nazi party.



Herbert von Karajan, who recently celebrated his 65th birthday.

UPI.

The party ejected him after his marriage (on June 22, 1943). Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels himself sent a directive to party zealots ordering them to lay off Mrs. Karajan's family tree, but ever since Karajan's de-Nazification in the autumn of 1947 he has shown notable maladroitness in dealing publicly with his period as a Nazi party member. At the time of his 1955 New York debut with the touring Berlin Philharmoic, unusually strong protests directed personally against him made a press conference expedient in the opinion of his American impresario. To the first question, Karajan replied with equanimity, "I have nothing to say about politics. I came here as a musician." The hectoring journalists obviously wanted to see him eat crow, or worse, but this in itself brought out the same defiant stubbornness he had shown the Nazi party and all their ilk elicited from him no utterance more rueful than "of course I was not sympathetic to that regime." He claimed he had become a party member "automatically" when he signed his contract as *Generalmusikdirektor* in Aachen in 1934.

Master File

The record, in this case the master file of the Nazi party in the U.S. mission's document center in Berlin, tells the story differently: Herbert von Karajan joined the Nazi party in Salzburg on April 8, 1933, two months and eight days after Hitler came to power, and received party membership number 1,607,525. His failing to pick up his new party card resulted in an administrative hitch, though, and he joined the Nazi party for the second time in Ulm on May 1, 1933, when he got party card number 3,430,914. With opportunists in Germany at that turbulent time falling all over one another to get into the party, its officials had publicly announced in advance that after that date it would accept no new members and until May 1, 1937, it didn't.

Aachen offered Karajan his first great chance. Many years later, in conversation with Winthrop Sargeant of The New Yorker, Karajan told him how passionately he wanted that job and said, with grim candor and an infelicitous choice of image: "I would have walked over corpses." In the eyes of many of his unforgiving enemies, he figuratively did. Not long after Karajan's 1955 New York debut, when the New York Philharmonic, without consulting Leonard Bernstein, engaged him as a guest conductor, Bernstein reportedly staged a shouting row of epic proportion. That orchestra has never engaged him since.

Not long did Karajan need to maneuver, once he had the Aachen job. His 1938 debut with the Berlin Philharmonic started his career as a major conductor, together with his first guest appearances conducting at the Berlin State Opera. Whatever the political situation at that point, Berlin rejoiced in two superlative conductors, the ecstatic subjectivist Wilhelm Furtwängler and the younger, more Apollonian technician Herbert von Karajan.

In his mature years, Karajan has generously helped especially gifted young colleagues, notably Claudio Abbado, Seiji Ozawa and Okko Kamu. He has established a foundation in Berlin, which has made important contributions to musical life. If he has done relatively little for contemporary music, one must recall that for 12 of his most valuable and formative years, he had no access to it.

Discovery in Uzbek

MOSCOW, April 13 (AP).—Soviet archaeologists have found a China jar filled with a collection of jewelry and two ivory figures which they said suggested that chess may have its origins in the 2d century, four centuries earlier than believed at present. The news agency Tass reported the find in the Uzbek Republic near the border of Afghanistan.

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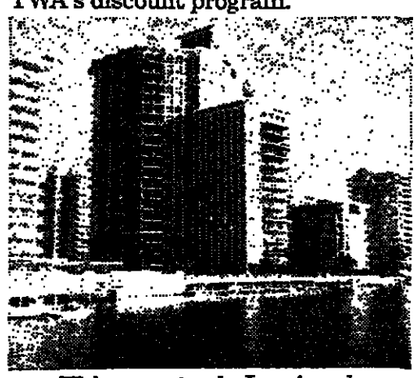
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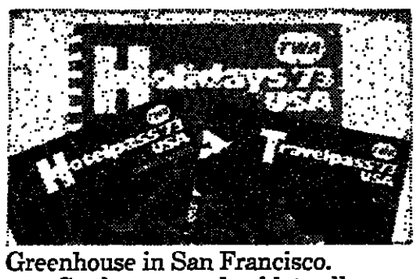
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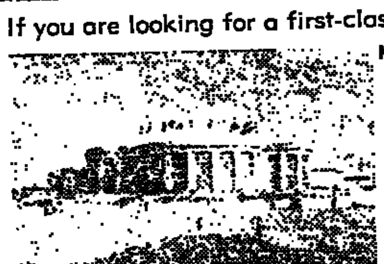
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—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80½	69¼	AbbtLb 1.20	25	46	76⅝	76½	75⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	40½	ACF Ind2.40	13	53	45¼	44⅞	45	+ 1
17⅛	13¾	AcmeClv .80	12	8	14¼	14	14	— ¼
26	22¼	AcmeMkt 1	22	62	23½	23	23	— ½
14¼	12½	AdmE 1.15e		12	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
8½	6⅞	Ad Millis .20	31	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
34	18½	Addrsso .60	9	132	20	19½	19⅞	
18	11⅛	Admiral	5	169	11⅞	11¼	11½	— ⅜
76¾	61	AetnaLf 1.72	9	336	64¾	63	63½	— 1¼
14⅛	10¼	Aguirre Co	24	2	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	20¼	AhmanHF	10	110	23	22½	22½	— ⅝
9	4⅝	Aileen Inc	17	25	6	5¾	5¾	
78¼	68¾	Air Prd .20b	24	27	73⅝	72⅝	73⅝	+ ¾
18⅛	13⅝	Airco .80	9	123	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ¼
5⅜	2¼	AJ Industris	7	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31¼	27½	Akzona 1.10	13	24	29	28⅛	28¼	— ½
17	15	Ala Gas1.10	8	3	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
109	105¼	AlaP pf8.28		z360	106½	105	106½	+ 1½
37⅞	24⅛	Alaska Intrs	19	33	32⅞	31¾	31⅞	— 1
29¼	16⅝	AlbertoC .32	13	40	17¼	16¾	17	— ⅛
17⅜	14⅛	Albtsn .36a	11	10	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
27⅝	22⅛	AlcanAl .80	15	107	27⅜	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
10⅛	8½	AlcoStd .36	7	45	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
40½	34⅜	AlconLb .15	41	97	42¾	37½	42¼	+ 3⅝
9½	4⅞	Alexdrs .1e0	82	51	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	27	AllsnM 2.91e	10	18	28¾	28½	28⅞	
14⅜	9¾	AllALfe .24	9	21	10⅛	9½	10¼	+ ⅜
12½	13⅝	AllegCp .28e	10	8	11⅛	11	11	
29⅝	23½	AlighLud 1	9	34	24⅛	24	24½	+ ⅛
24½	20	AllgPw 1.44	8	64	21¾	21⅛	21½	— ¼
19⅜	12½	AllnGp 1.04t	11	16	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
34¾	28⅛	AlldCh 1.20	13	531	35½	34½	35¼	+ ¾
44⅞	35¼	All Mnt .45b	26	33	37¾	37	37¼	
24⅜	20⅝	AlldMills .75	12	5	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
22	16¾	AlldPd .68	8	109	19	18½	18⅝	+ ¾
59⅛	45	AlldPd pf 3		2	59	59	57	
37⅜	25⅝	AlldStr 1.40	8	30	28¼	28	28	

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5½	3½	Alld Supmkt	12	47	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
12⅜	8⅛	AllisChl .21e	12	198	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	— ⅛
15½	10½	AllrglAt .43	9	7	10½	10⅝	10½	
17½	13	AlphaPl .48	7	30	14	14	14	
60	47⅞	Alcoa 1.80	11	416	54⅝	53½	54¼	+ 1⅞
28⅜	23½	AmalSg 1.60	8	2	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
14⅛	10¼	AMBAC .53	9	59	11½	11	11½	+ ⅜
25⅛	19½	AmEsn 1.23	8	1	21⅞	21½	21½	+ ¼
46	39	AmEs pf2.60		2	41	40½	41	+ ½
50½	31¼	A Hess .30b	27	579	35	33½	34½	+ 1½
112½	71¼	AmH pf3.50		146	78⅛	75¾	77¾	+ 2¾
40	20¼	AAirFlit .42	19	52	21¾	20⅞	21⅝	+ ⅞
25⅞	17⅛	Am Airlin	106	611	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	— ⅜
11¼	8⅜	A Baker .20		13	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
45⅜	39⅜	ABrnds 2.28	9	67	41½	40¾	40¾	— ⅜
31⅛	23	AmBdcst .64	13	1483	28¼	27	27¾	+ ¾
47½	17¾	AmBldM .28	14	5	19¾	19⅛	19½	
33⅝	27⅞	Am Can 2.20	10	200	32½	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
26	23¾	A Can pf1.75		4	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
6½	5⅛	AmCem .05r	9	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26⅛	19⅜	ACentM 2.32	9	15	20¾	20½	20¾	
23¼	19¼	Am Chain 1	10	9	21⅛	20¾	20¾	6
32⅝	26½	ACyan 1.25	13	354	29⅝	28	29½	+ 1½
67⅝	53½	AmDisTl .43	31	23	55¾	55¼	55½	+ ¾
11⅜	7½	AmDualVl		11	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
13⅝	12⅝	ADul pf.84a		14	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
30¼	25¼	AmElP 1.80	9	992	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅞
3-16	⅛	AmElPw rt		8123	7-32	11-64	13-64	+1-32
3¼	2	AmExp Ind		40	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
10⅝	6	AmExp pf		270	7	6⅞	7	
23⅜	17½	AmFin 1.10	10	3	18½	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
28⅞	26¼	A GnB 2.0e		24	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
22⅞	19⅜	AGnCv 1.04e		18	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
21⅝	16	A Gnins .52	8	77	17⅜	17	17½	+ ⅜
31⅞	26¼	A Gin pf1.80		31	28⅛	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
17⅝	12⅝	AHoist .40b	8	10	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57¼	40½	AmHosp .28	44	202	44⅝	44	44	— ⅛
12⅛	9½	AmInves .50	8	29	10¾	13⅝	10¾	
37⅛	15	A Medicl .12	13	37	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜
12⅛	5	A Medicorp	5	321	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	30	A MIICI 1.53	12	35	33¼	33	33	— ¼
97	92¼	A Cix pf5.25		1	95	95	95	— ½
9⅝	7⅜	Am Motors	11	288	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
47	36½	ANatGs 2.40	8	89	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
16⅛	11¼	Am Seat .72	12	10	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
28⅞	23¼	AmShip .48	10	5	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
22¾	18¼	ASmitR 1.20	11	103	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
63¾	45¼	AmSoAf .70		63	64	62⅝	63⅞	— ¾
		AmSAf fn.70		4	57	56½	56⅞	
13⅝	10½	AmStand .40	9	22	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
61⅞	58	A Std pf4.75		6	60	57⅞	57⅞	
40⅛	26	AmSteril .52	19	4	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
9⅝	6⅛	AT&T wt		1094	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
55	49¼	AmT&T 2.80	11	1938	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
62⅞	58⅝	AmT&T pf 4		363	61⅝	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
52	50⅛	ATT pfAwi		297	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞	— ¼
13½	12⅛	AWatWk .60	7	11	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
17	16⅛	AW 5pf1.25		z300	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ½
21½	20	AW4.1pf 1.43		z400	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
17⅛	14⅞	Ameron .65	6	9	15	14⅞	15	
12	7½	AmesD .13h	7	13	7⅞	7½	7¾	
18⅞	14½	Ametek .65a	12	21	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
57⅞	27½	AMF In 1.08	11	81	33⅛	32½	32⅝	— ⅜
37⅛	22	Amfacin .64	10	64	23½	22¾	23	— ⅛
131⅜	113½	AMP Inc .69	40	175	119¾	119	119½	+ 2¼
8¾	6⅞	AmpPgh .36	7	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	5	Ampex Corp		110	5⅜	5	5	
14⅛	8⅜	Amrep Corp	4	8	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
30	24¼	Amstar 1.70	8	18	25	24¾	24⅞	
9½	8¼	Amstr pf.68		2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	35⅜	Amsted 2.40	8	6	38⅜	38	38¼	+ ⅞
5¾	4⅛	Amtel .20	31	76	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛

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April 12, 1973

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
132	118½	A Hbme 1.86	39	176	128½	127⅝	128¼	+ ¼
24⅞	19½	Anacon .25e	10	119	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	24⅜	AnchrH 1.08	8	33	26⅝	26	26	— ½
24⅜	17⅜	AndClay n	7	42	20½	19⅞	20	— ½
19⅛	12¼	Angelica .10	19	13	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18	13	Apache .32b	8	39	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
22¾	17	ApcoO .85t	7	40	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	5⅛	ApecoCp .16	20	122	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21½	12½	APL Corp	7	7	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
15¾	12	APL pf B.50		x1	11½	11⅛	11	— ⅜
9⅛	6	Applid Mag	25	24	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
155½	134	ARASv 1.22	29	28	136¼	135	136½	— 1½
14⅛	6½	ArcalN .14	10	259	8¾	7⅞	8½	+ 1½
25⅞	21¼	ArchDan .50	12	16	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
19⅞	6½	Arctic Entr	5	33	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	19¼	ArizPS 1.16	8	229	20⅛	19⅝	20	+
22	16⅞	ArBest .40	8	77	17½	16½	16⅞	— ½
4¼	2¼	Arlans Dst		63	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
13⅞	7½	Arlen RltyD	11	79	7⅝	7½	7½	
7⅞	6	Armada Cp	46	10	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
25¾	20⅜	ArmcoStl 1	9	133	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	
31½	29½	Arm pf2.10		10	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
65	60¼	Armr pf4.75		z1030	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅜
34¼	23¼	Armst Ck.80	15	190	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
57	54½	ArmC pf3.75		z400	58	56½	55½	+ ½
38	30	Arm Ru1.60	6	12	31½	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅞	AroCp .90b	8	4	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	— ⅛
27⅜	18½	Arvinlnd .52	14	49	19⅜	19	19⅜	— ⅛
30⅞	25¼	AshdOil 1.20	10	232	28¼	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
67	51½	AshlO pf2.40		1	56⅛	56	56⅛	— ⅝
54½	38¼	AsdDG 1.30	12	28	40	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
33¾	26	AsdSp 1.20b	9	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
8½	6⅜	Asd Transp		5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅜	12⅛	Athlone .40b	6	8	14	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
2	31⅞	AtlcMt 2.26e	8r	37	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
23½	21	AtlCyEl 1.47	9	26	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅛
80⅞	66½	Atl Richfl2	23	549	78⅞	77½	78½	+ ⅜
55¼	51	AtlRc pf3.75		z330	54½	53	53	
137½	113¼	AtlRch pf3		13	132	131¼	132	+ 4
58¼	50⅜	AtlRc pf2.80		53	57¼	56	56½	— 1
2⅞	2⅛	Atlas Corp	106	52	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	7⅞	ATO Inc .16	8	43	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
94¼	64¼	Autom Data	54	85	73	71⅜	72	— 1
8	5⅛	Autom Ind	9	51	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
16	12	Avco Corp	5	79	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
4	2¼	AvcoCp wt		6	2¾	2⅜	2¾	
45⅞	42¼	Avco pf3.20		4	43½	43⅛	43½	
47⅞	39½	AveryPd .25	40	116	40⅞	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅜
52¾	33	Avlsinc .30e	21	25	39⅛	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
12⅞	8⅛	AvnetInc .30	7	80	9⅞	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
143	125½	AvonPd 1.40	62	145	136¼	134	135	
29	19½	AztcOil 1.12t	63	203	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅜

B

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅝	23⅛	BabckW .80	14	114	28⅞	28	28¼	+ 1
10⅝	5⅞	Bache .2e5	5	113	6⅛	5⅞	6	
37	23½	Baker In .16	25	63	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
35⅜	25	BakerOilT	29	38	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝	+ ½
31⅛	27¼	BalGE 1.96	9	59	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
67	62	Balt pfB4.50		z40	64¾	64	64	+ ½
25⅜	23⅛	BanCal 1.34	9	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
30½	28⅛	Bandag Inc	46	164	30	29¼	30	+ ½
18⅞	10⅛	Bangr Punt	6	64	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
33	24½	BangP pf 2		1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
42	34¼	Bnk of NY 2	8	25	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	— ¼
37	31¾	Bk of Va .88	14	11	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
68	54¼	BankTr 3	10	34	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	+ ¼
43⅜	32⅛	BarOil 1.64t		17	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ¼
39½	30¼	BardC .13a	43	25	32	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅞
53⅞	26⅛	BarnM 2.45e	9	15	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
8⅜	7½	Basicinc .40	24	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
32	28	Basic pf2.50		z200	29	29	27	+ ½
13⅞	10⅛	BatesMf .20	45	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
13¾	16⅛	Bate Mf pf 1s		7	18	18	18	+ ⅛
35⅞	21	Bathind .33	7	23	22	21⅜	22	+ 1
28⅛	17½	BauschL .42	13	71	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
6⅝	47⅜	BaxlLa .15	64	126	50⅛	49⅛	49⅞	— ½
13⅝	12⅜	BaykCig .50	10	4	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
30⅛	24⅛	BeatFd .62	19	223	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅜
143¾	125	Beat Fd pf 4		1	128¼	128¼	128¼	+ 2⅜
47¾	32¼	Beckmn .50	22	77	33½	32¾	33⅛	+ ½
44¾	35⅞	BectDic .35	29	145	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	16⅛	BeechA .73b	8	155	16⅞	15⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
17¾	11⅝	BelcoPt .25r	9	38	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
30¾	21⅞	Belden 1.20	8	17	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9¾	BelHm .30b	16	4	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
56¾	31½	BellHow .65	11	37	34⅜	34	34	
28	19	BemisCo .80	8	13	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
57¼	37⅛	Bendix 1.60	11	44	40	39⅝	40	+ ¼
78¾	57⅜	Bendix pf 3		1	61	61	61	+ 1
53	34⅜	BendCp 1.15	9	85	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅜
61	57½	Benef pf4.50		z380	60	58½	58⅞	— 1
112½	82	Benef pf4 23		14	87	86	87	+ ½
35¼	32⅝	Benf 5pf 2.50		253	33¾	33	33	
4⅞	3¼	Benguet	7	64	3½	3¼	3⅜	
		Benguet fn		11	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
25⅜	11⅝	Berkey Pho	10	77	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
30⅜	25⅛	BethSt 1.40a	9	480	31	27½	29⅝	— ¼
54	44	BigThr .52b	22	4	47⅜	47¼	47⅜	+ ⅜
117½	134	BlckDkr .1b	48	44	112½	110½	112½	— ½
13	8½	BlairJhn .48	7	12	9⅝	9½	9½	
20⅞	14	Bliss Laug 1	7	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17	12½	BlockHR .24	13	173	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
33	25	Blue Bell .65	10	31	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Bobbie Brks	8	26	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
26⅞	19¼	Boeing .40	16	178	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
12¼	8¼	Boise Cas	13	475	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
27	20⅜	BkMnth 1.40	8	9	21	21	21	+ ⅛
31⅛	22½	Borden 1.20	11	159	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	26⅛	BrgWar 1.35	9	157	28⅜	28⅛	28½	— ⅜
6	4¼	Bormans	18	29	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
39⅛	35	BosEd 2.44	9	20	35⅜	35⅛	35¼	— ¼
118	113½	Bos E pf8.88		z140	115	114½	115	+ ¼
19⅛	13½	Bourns Inc	9	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15¼	11⅛	BranAir .53t	16	602	14⅛	12⅞	14	
62⅞	50⅛	Briggs 1.20a	15	351	55	53½	54⅛	+ 1⅝
71¼	61⅞	BristMy 1.32	24	128	64¾	64⅛	64⅝	— ⅛
46⅞	41⅝	BristM pf 2		11	44¾	44	44	+ ½
16	13	BritPt .42e	31	45	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
		BritPt fn.43e		4	13	13	13	
43⅜	36⅛	BdwyHl .70	20	118	38¼	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅜
72¾	64⅛	BdwyHl pf 2		44	64⅜	64⅛	64⅜	
27⅜	19⅝	BrkwyGl .75	6	64	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	22½	BklyUG 1.72	9	9	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10¼	Brown Co	9	218	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
34⅞	25½	BrwnG 1.50	8	20	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— 1
15	10⅞	BwnShrp .20	26	19	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
33	19⅛	BrwnFer .08	23	269	20⅞	19	19⅛	— 1⅛
37⅞	21⅛	Brunswk .24	11	156	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	— 1
31	21¼	BrushW .40	9	2	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
29	23⅛	BucyEr 1.20	12	38	27⅛	27½	27½	
16⅛	12⅝	BuddCo .40	6	23	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	7	BudCa pf.60		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	7⅛	Budget Ind	10	546	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
30¼	23¼	BuffFor 1.20	12	2	24¼	24¼	24⅛	— ⅛
30¾	27⅛	Bldlnv 2.35e	12	20	29⅞	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
19	13½	BulovaW .60	9	110	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅜
10⅜	5⅛	BunkRa .05e	11	136	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
34	23	Bunk pf1.50		5	24¾	24	24⅛	— ¼
38¾	33¼	Burl Ind1.40	16	107	33⅞	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	38	BurlNor 1.80	11	150	44⅛	42⅝	44	+ ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	BurlNr pf.55		29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35¼	24	Burndy .70	15	19	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	
244⅞	217	Burrghs .60	47	229	237¾	231⅛	235⅛	+ 4⅛
11⅛	7½	Bush Univ		267	11⅛	11	11½	+ ⅜

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29⅞	25¼	CabCF 2.19e	11	25	25½	25	25	— ½
40¼	28¼	CabolCp .64	8	68	28⅞	28⅜	28¼	— ⅜
8⅛	6	Cadence Ind	6	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
5½	4	Caesars Wrl	7	69	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7½	4⅞	Cal Finanl	6	57	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
13	9⅞	CallahM .34t	28	19	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
31	29	CamB 2.77e	10	84	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	— 1
53	35⅛	CampR .50a	42	63	51⅛	45⅝	47⅞	— 1¾
		CmR fn.53a		25	45⅛	45	45	
35	30⅛	CampS 1.18	15	43	33⅜	33	33¼	+ ¼
36	33	CanSouR 3		z100	33	33	33	
6⅝	5	Cdn Brew	25	11	5⅜	5	5	— ¼
19⅛	15⅛	ConPac .70e	14	110	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
62½	47½	CapCty Bdg	21	8	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ½
31⅛	23⅛	CapHold .26	19	451	27¼	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	58¼	Carbrn 1.60	13	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ½
25	19⅜	Carlisle .62	10	12	21½	21¼	21½	+ ½
14⅛	10⅛	CaroFrg .36	8	7	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
30⅛	24	CaroPw 1.52	8	157	2	24¾	25	+ ¼
25¼	21⅜	CarpTech 1	9	44	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	18⅛	CarrirCp .43	15	60	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	36⅜	Carr pf 2.25		z53	37½	37½	37½	
18⅞	15⅛	CarrGl 1.27e		6	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅞	CartWa .45a	13	11	19⅛	19¾	19¼	— ⅛
17¾	13⅝	CastleC .60b	10	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
70⅛	60½	CaterTr 1.40	16	462	64⅞	63⅞	64	
6⅝	3⅞	Cavngh Cm	2	63	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅞	2⅞	CCI Corp		32	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
15	10⅛	CCI Cp pf		3	11	11	11	— ⅛
26½	17⅞	CecoCp .97	7	24	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ¼
42¼	28¼	Celanese 2	10	174	35⅞	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
58⅞	56¼	Celn pfA4.50		2	57	57	57	— ⅜
23⅛	14½	Concolnc .20	11	63	15½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	15	Contex .06e	17	5	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
24⅜	22⅜	CenHud 1.63	7	10	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	CenIlLt 1.60	9	128	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	CenIlPS 1.20	10	27	15⅛	16¼	16¼	
25	22¼	CenLaE 1.08	12	11	22⅛	22⅛	22½	
18⅛	17	CeMPw 1.26	10	29	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
53	43½	CenSoW 2.16	14	134	46	45⅛	45	
27½	26¼	Cent Soya 1	10	10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	23⅛	CenTlUt .96	12	196	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞	— ½
16⅞	13⅝	Cerro .49a	6	40	15⅛	15	15	
22⅜	14	Cert-teed .50	8	556	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅝
30⅛	22	Cessna .80	11	86	24¾	24⅜	24½	
2⅛	1⅞	Chadbrn Inc		19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—
23	16⅛	Chmplnt .84	10	167	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
21	18⅛	Chml pf1.20		59	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ¾
46½	34	Champ 1.28	12	23	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅜
35⅜	30¼	Charlr NY 2	9	37	31⅜	31	31½	+ ½
12	10⅛	ChaseFd .72		13	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
60¼	44⅛	ChasManh 2	10	96	47⅛	47¼	47⅛	+ ⅜
70	50¼	ChasT 4.95e	11	51	54	53⅝	54	+ ⅛
21⅛	15	Checker Mt	34	7	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
17⅛	9¼	Chelsea .50	6	17	10	9¾	10	— ⅛
22	16¾	Chemetn .80	8	29	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
54⅛	45	ChmNY 2.88	9	73	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	— ⅛
54¼	45	ChsOh 3.35e	6	47	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
92	76½	Chsbgh 1.12	26	93	80⅛	77⅜	80	+ 2
10⅝	9¼	ChEalll .10e	9	41	10¼	10¼	11¼	+ 1⅛
8¼	5½	ChiMilw Co		15	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
17¼	12½	Chi Mitw pf		10	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	33	ChiPneuT 2	11	22	34¾	33⅝	34¼	+ 1⅛
26¾	14	ChRl ct UP		1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
26¼	13½	ChRl ct NW		25	14½	14	14	— ½
7	5⅛	ChkFull .20r	19	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	5	Chris Craft		35	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13	12½	ChCft pf.20b		3	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
11⅛	10	ChrsCft pf l		1	10	10	10	
20⅞	14¾	Chromal .60	8	63	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
85	73¾	Chroma pf 5		1	74	74	74	
45¼	31⅞	Chrysler 1	8	693	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
13½	11⅞	Chrysler wt		121	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ¼
25	21⅛	Cl Mtg 2.65e	9	25	23	22⅛	22⅞	
22⅛	17¾	CinBell 1.20	13	134	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
25½	22¼	CinnGE 1.64	9	31	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
119	115	CinG pf9.32		z140	118⅛	118	118⅛	+ ¾
53½	55	CinGE pf 4		z100	56	56	55	
44¼	32½	CinMila 1.40	72	63	33	32⅛	32½	— ⅞
49⅛	38⅛	CIT Fin 2.20	10	128	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
53¼	44¼	CitiesSv 2.20	12	95	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ¼
37⅞	32⅜	CitzSo 2.7e	12	30	36	35⅞	36	+ ¼
16	11⅛	Citylnvst .54	6	260	12⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅞	City Inv wt		23	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
35½	25⅞	Cityln pf B2		45	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
33½	27	Citylf pf1.31		1	29	29	29	+ 2
6⅞	5⅝	City Strs	26	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
55	47⅛	Clark E 1.80	15	31	48½	48	48	— ½
23⅞	18⅛	Clark Oil .40	18	59	21⅛	20⅜	21⅛	+ 1⅛
11	7⅛	CLC Am	8	33	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
65	56½	ClevCllf 1.92	11	6	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	+ ⅝
37⅛	33⅜	CivEIll 2.32	10	46	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	+ ¼
14	9	Clev Pitts		z100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
18	6⅛	Clev Pitt spl		z150	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ½
53	35½	ClorxCo .32	33	353	43⅞	38	38⅛	— 2⅛
19⅞	12½	CluetPea .50	9	71	13⅞	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅛	CluetP pf 1		9	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
51⅞	35	CMIInv Cp	23	242	43⅛	39⅛	41	— 1⅛
23⅛	14¼	CNA Fin .54	7	118	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ¼
26⅛	21	CNA pfA1.10		80	22	21⅜	21⅞	
35⅛	17¼	CoastSt Gas	8	335	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
42	29	CstSG pf1.83		53	29⅛	29	29¼	

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43⅜	22⅞	CstSG pf1.19		5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
150	135⅛	CocaCol 1.20	45	193	144⅝	143⅝	144⅝	+ 1⅛
25⅜	19	CocaBtlg .34	25	624	22⅛	21	21⅛	— 1
26⅛	18	ColdwBk .28	6	22	18½	18	18⅛	
27½	17¼	Colecoln .06	27	10	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ¼
100	89⅛	ColgPal 1.51	30	221	97⅛	96	96⅛	— 1⅛
18⅞	12¼	CollinAik .56	9	63	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
20⅛	15⅛	Collins Fd	16	30	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	19¼	Collins Rad	45	102	23	21½	21⅛	— 1⅛
68	51	Co'Penn .20	45	209	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	17	Co'onSt 1.04	8	24	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
22⅛	16¼	Colt Ind .70	11	89	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
54⅛	50½	Colt 1 pf4.25		10	51	50⅛	51	
52	36⅛	CBS 1.46	13	447	41	40	40	+ ½
35⅛	25	CBS pf 1		16	27⅛	27	27	+ ¼
37⅛	27⅛	ColGas 1.90	9	90	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ¼
9⅞	5⅝	Colum Pict	12	71	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
29	26⅛	ColSOh 1.92	10	77	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
64½	49⅛	CmbEn 1.45	17	225	66	64	66	+ 2
56⅞	46	CmE pf1.70		22	58⅛	57	58	+ 1⅝
19⅞	14	ComlSol .40	21	28	14⅛	14	14	— ½
36⅛	31⅛	CommE 2.30	18	111	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	ComE A wt		10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	ComEdB wt		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		ComE pf7.24		3	7⅛	7	7	
27⅛	26⅛	ComwE pf 2		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	25¼	ComE pf1.90		24	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
24⅛	21	ComE pf1.42		5	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
10⅛	6½	ComwO .18t	85	50	7	6⅞	6⅞	—
22⅞	18⅞	ComO pf1.72		80	20⅛	20	20⅛	+
5½	3⅛	Comput Sci		155	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
64½	51	Comsat .56	21	22	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	— ¼
17⅛	14⅛	ConAgr .50b	9	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	18⅛	CnsMill 1.88	7	14	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
28½	24⅛	ConnM 1.80e	15	47	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+ ⅝
31⅛	22¼	Conrac .60	12	10	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
25	24	ConEd 1.80	11	173	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	— ⅛
84⅛	80¼	ConEd pf 6		1	81	81	81	
68	65	ConEd pf 5		5	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
46⅞	36⅛	ConFds 1.30	14	41	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
114⅛	95	Con F pf4.50		15	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	16¼	ConFrgt .52	9	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
32	27⅛	ConNGs 2.03	8	55	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	27½	ConsuPow 2	9	107	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
104⅛	101	CnPw pf7.72		z10	103	103	103	+ 1
65⅛	60	CnPw pf4.50		z30	60⅛	60½	60⅛	+ ⅛
58	53⅛	CnPw pf4.16		z100	56½	56⅛	56½	
17⅛	12	Cont Air Lin	18	434	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	25⅛	Cnt Can 1.60	9	384	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+ 1⅛
5⅞	4⅛	ContCopp		18	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
43⅝	38⅛	ContCp 2.16	8	75	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	42⅛	Ct C pfA2.50		20	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ¼
26⅛	18⅛	Contlll 1.86e	11	64	20	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
15⅜	7⅛	Continv .16t	9	153	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
14	11	CnMtg 1.09e	10	34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
44	32½	ContOil 1.50	10	714	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅜
15⅜	11⅛	Cont Stl .40	8	18	12⅛	12½	12½	
25⅜	21⅛	Cont Tel .84	14	597	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
62	42	Control Dat	11	832	51⅛	50	50	+ ½
59½	55	CnDt pf4.50		z40	55	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
32	26⅛	Conwd 1.90	8	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
14⅛	8½	CookUnit .50	6	38	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
37½	33⅛	Cooperln .80	12	13	32	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	17⅛	Cooper Lab	20	70	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
20⅛	16	CoopT 1.06e	8	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
26½	19⅛	Copelnd .32	15	37	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
24½	16⅛	Copp Rnge		31	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
30½	25½	CopwStl 1.28	7	51	28⅛	28½	28½	— ⅛
15½	6⅛	Cordura Cp	6	137	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
121¾	98⅛	CorngG 1.12	33	151	111	109⅛	109½	— 1
30⅞	25⅛	Cousin 2.12e	12	22	26	25⅜	25⅞	
9⅞	7	Cowles Com	19	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	24½	CoxBdct .35	14	53	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅝
34	28⅛	CPC Int 1.77	11	252	31⅛	30⅛	31½	+ 1
22½	17⅛	Crane .80a	7	43	18	17⅛	17⅛	
12½	10⅛	CreditF .38	10	27	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
32½	26⅛	CrockN 1.66	8	130	27⅛	26⅛	27	— ¼
19⅛	15⅛	CrompK .80	8	16	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	CrouHin .54	13	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
27⅛	22⅛	Crown Cork	14	632	24⅛	23⅛	23½	— ½
29⅛	23⅛	CrwZell 1.20	10	441	27½	27	27	+ ⅛
39½	24⅛	CTS Cp .60	9	64	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	Culligan .30	16	5	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
59⅞	33	CumEn .88a	17	81	39	37½	38⅛	+ 1⅝
10⅛	7⅛	Cunn Drug	9	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35⅛	21	CurtissWrt	40	714	24⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— 1⅛
44	28	CurtissWr A		10	31⅛	29	29	— 2
50⅛	32¼	CutlerH 1.28	11	58	35	34½	34½	— ¼
26⅛	21⅛	CyclopsCp 1	7	71	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	30½	CyprusMn 1	18	22	33⅛	32⅛	33	

D

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62⅛	39	Damon Cp	33	62	40⅛	40½	40⅛	+ ½
12½	9⅛	DanRiv .40	15	74	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
41⅜	30⅛	DanaCp 1.36	9	110	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	33⅛	Dartlnd .30b	15	56	36⅞	36⅛	36½	
50⅛	39	Dartlnd pf 2		16	41⅛	40½	41⅛	+ ½
19⅛	16⅛	Dayco 1.14	6	27	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞	
72	63½	Dayc pf4.25		z200	64	63	63	— 3
18⅛	10⅛	Daylin .24	6	45	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27	16⅛	DaytHud .54	11	48	19½	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
25	22⅛	DaytPL 1.66	10	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	DeanWit .40	4	70	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
49⅛	40⅛	Deere 1.08	10	352	44⅛	42⅛	43½	— ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	DlmarP 1.16	9	102	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	18½	Del Mnt 1.10	9	71	20	19⅞	19½	— ⅛
67½	53½	DeltaAir .50	20	134	68⅛	67	67	— ½
10⅛	7⅛	Deltec Inl	5	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24¼	14⅛	Deltona Crp	7	100	16⅛	15½	15⅛	— 1
35⅛	27⅛	DennMfg .80	9	32	29⅛	28⅛	29	— ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Dennys .04	22	82	15⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
27¾	22	Dentsply .68	18	35	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11¼	DeSoto .20	11	12	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
21¼	20	DetEdis 1.45	9	88	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
120	114⅛	Det E pf9.32		z170	116	115⅛	116	
102½	98	Det E pf7.45		z130	99⅛	99	99⅛	+ 1¼
97	96½	Det E pf7.36		30	97	96⅛	97	
83	76⅛	Det E pf5.50		17	78	77	78	+ ½
22⅛	15⅛	Dexter C .25	17	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
24⅛	15⅛	Dial Finl .54	13	54	22½	22	22	
36½	28⅛	Diamin 1.80	9	54	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ½
23⅛	19⅛	DiomShm 1	11	176	21¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
33⅞	30⅛	Dia Sh pfC 2		14	31⅛	30½	30½	— ⅛
16⅛	16⅛	Dia pf Dl.20		7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8½	Dictaphn .30	15	42	9⅛	9½	9½	+ ⅛
50½	42	Diebold .40b	22	9	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	DiGiorg .60	8	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
104⅞	73⅛	Digital Eqpt	52	131	86	84	84	— 1⅛
10⅛	8	Dillngm .40	14	110	8½	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	24⅛	Dilingm pf 2		1	25	25	25	
123⅛	88½	DisneyW .12	61	523	93⅛	90⅛	91	— 2⅛
18⅞	13⅛	Disston .09e	13	16	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ¼
49⅛	42	DistSeag .70	21	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
	2½	Diversid In		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
29⅜	24	DivMt 2.77e	9	81	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
30	25⅛	DrPepor .22	64	188	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
85½	68	DomeM .80a	28	53	79½	78	78	— 1¾
9½	8⅛	DomF 1.0e		12	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	6	DonLufJ .12	7	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25	17⅛	Donnlley .48	16	96	22⅛	22½	22½	
25⅛	15⅛	Doric Co .32	6	8	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
16½	9⅛	Dorr Oliver	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ½
12⅛	8	Dorsey .10	5	596	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅜
55	40	DoverCp .84	13	12	41½	41	41½	+ 1
109	97½	DowCh 1.80	25	383	105⅛	104⅛	105	
8⅛	5⅛	DPF Inc		46	6⅛	6	6	
29⅛	26⅛	Dravo 1.50	9	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	37⅛	Dressin 1.40	14	98	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ¼
51⅛	39⅛	Dres pf 2.20		26	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
46½	35⅛	Drssr pfB 2		14	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
24	21⅛	DrexB 1.92e		19	22½	22¼	22½	
16⅛	10⅛	DreyfusCp 1	6	153	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23¼	20⅛	Duk Pw 1.40	12	91	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	+ ⅛
113⅛	109	Duke pf8.70		z100	111	111	111	+ ¾
85⅛	101½	Duke pf7.80		z20	101½	101½	101½	— 1
99⅛	89	Duke pf6.75		8	91	90⅛	91	
81⅛	75	DonBrd 1.64	30	78	81	80	80	
14½	9⅛	Duplan Cp	29	28	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
188	159	duPont 5.45e	18	205	174⅛	172⅛	173	— ⅛
73⅛	68	duPnt pf4.50		5	68⅛	68½	68½	+ ⅛
55½	52⅛	duPnt pf3.50		1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
24⅛	22⅛	DuqLt 1.72	10	66	24	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
29	27	DuqLt 4pf 2		z10	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	25½	Dq 3.7pf1.87		z100	26½	26½	26½	+ ¾
31½	28½	Dq 2.1pf2.10		z100	31	30⅛	31	+ 1
27	17⅛	Dymoln .20	13	57	19½	17⅞	19¼	+ 1⅛
2⅛	1	vlDynm Am		83	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

E

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29	25⅛	EaglePic .97	9	11	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
17⅛	12	Easco .45r	7	31	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
22½	12⅛	East Air Ln	17	441	15⅛	15	15	— ¾
30	20⅛	EastGs .89t	14	85	26	25½	25⅛	
22⅛	19⅛	EastUtl 1.50	10	15	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
151⅛	132⅛	EasKd 1.08a	41	428	143⅛	140⅛	141⅛	— ½
41½	33⅛	Eaton 1.50a	9	305	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
42	30⅛	Echlin .32	30	150	35⅛	34	35	+ 1
42½	34⅛	EckrdJk .20	43	18	37⅛	35⅛	37¼	+ ⅛
41⅞	27⅛	EckdNC .24	23	6	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
47	34⅛	EdisnB 1.08	11	4	34½	33⅛	33⅛	— 1⅛
18⅞	13	EG&G .10	23	91	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
9⅛	5½	Elect Assoc	18	5	6⅛	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
55½	42	EDS	38	28	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	El Mem Mg	60	23	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	EMM pf.25k		4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	4	Elgin Nat	125	173	5⅛	4⅛	5	+ ¼
21½	6	Elxir Ind	5	108	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21	16¼	ElPasoNG 1	8	239	17	16⅛	16⅛	
35⅛	28⅛	EltraCp 1.28	9	57	31⅛	31½	31⅛	
95½	83½	EmerEl 1.25	32	136	89⅛	88⅛	89	
68⅛	58⅛	EmeryA .54	39	23	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	+ 1
17⅛	9⅛	Emeryln .31	12	362	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
33	25⅛	Emhrt 1.20b	9	25	27⅛	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
5	3⅛	EMILtd .16e	14	31	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	25½	EmDist 1.88	11	3	26	25	26	
14	9½	EmpFin .57t	6	5	10⅛	10½	10½	
18	9⅛	Empire Gas	7	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
27½	16	EngIhdM .43	14	204	19	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Ennis Busn	10	18	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
53	33	Envirotech	23	30	34½	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
21	17½	Equimrk .80	7	3	18½	17⅛	18½	
36⅛	33⅛	EquitGs 2.40	8	3	34⅛	34½	34⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	24	EquitL 2.32e	12	24	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
33⅛	25⅛	ESBInc 1.28	11	41	29⅛	29	29	— ½
10⅛	7	Esquire .32	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16	Essexlnt .64	19	54	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	Esterline .30	18	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
32½	25⅛	EthylCp .90	6	38	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—
39½	39	Ethyl pf2.40		3	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ½
24⅛	16⅛	EvansPd .40	10	128	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
22	16½	ExCellO .80	13	21	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
17	8½	Extndcare	8	228	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
101	87⅛	Exxon 3.80e	14	1722	101	99⅛	99⅛	— 1⅛

F

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	10⅛	Fabrge .40	8	30	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
64⅛	44½	Fairch Cam	29	417	48⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— 1⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Fair In .30e	6	12	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Fairmnt .50	9	15	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
18¼	17	Fairmt pf 1		2	16⅛	16½	16½	— ½
5⅛	4⅛	Falstaf Brw		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
13⅛	11⅛	FamilyF .7 2	8	9	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
14⅛	10⅛	Fansteel	11	18	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15	9	Far Wst Fin	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
12⅛	8⅛	Farah Mfg		37	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	19	Fedders .50		1623	22⅛	21¼	21⅛	— 1⅛
35⅛	29½	Federal 1.30	8	4	32⅛	32	32⅛	—
30⅛	25⅛	FedMog 1.80	10	27	26⅛	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
20⅛	13½	FedNMt .20	7	838	16	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	20	FedPapBd 1	8	18	20⅛	20	20⅛	
19⅛	16⅛	FPap pf1.20		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
24⅛	24	FPap pf1.15		z160	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
11½	8⅛	FdSign S .30	11	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
57	44½	FedDSt 1.08	19	191	45⅛	44½	44½	— ⅛
47⅛	35⅛	Ferro Cp .76	12	80	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Fibrebrd .76	8	23	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
38	31⅛	FldMt 3.15e	10	25	34	33⅛	33⅛	
47⅛	42⅛	FldUB 2.20b	9	3	43⅛	43⅛	43½	
27½	17	FieldIA 1.40	8	15	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Filtrol 1.40	14	10	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	FinlFed .93t	6	26	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Firstone .86	9	235	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	18	FglChr 1.50t	10	236	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
61⅛	49⅛	FstChiC 1.42	13	18	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+ 1⅛
27⅛	20⅛	FstMt 2.26e	9	58	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
46⅛	34⅛	FstNBo 1.62	10	37	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ 1
83	67⅛	FstNCy 1.44	22	379	80⅛	80½	80⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	37⅛	FstNCity wi		108	41⅛	40⅛	40½	— ⅛
35	32	FstNSlBn 2	9	7	33	32½	33	+ ¼
22¾	17	FstNatStr		4	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
52¼	39	FstPen 1.20	13	25	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
27¼	22½	FPaM 2.14e	11	32	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—
12⅞	11⅝	FstURE .92	16	4	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	11	FstVaBk .44	11	2	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
40½	38⅜	FstWsB 1.72	9	6	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
68⅞	48¼	Fischbch .84	18	35	49¼	48⅞	49¼	+ ¼
16⅞	13½	FishFd .20b	9	14	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
11⅝	8⅝	Fishr Sci .36	12	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
26⅝	10⅜	FleetEnt .12	9	167	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	10	Fleming .50	8	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
25⅝	19	Flintkote 1	7	124	19½	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	30⅞	Flt pfB 2.25		2	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
33¾	26¼	FlaE Coast	10	5	27	26⅝	27	
22¾	15¾	FlaGas .65	8	20	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
51⅜	37	FlaoPw 1.80	10	198	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	33¼	FlaPwL 1.10	14	191	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	+ ¼
29⅞	22⅞	FlaStl 1.08	6	5	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ¼
26⅛	27½	Fluor 1.66t	75	571	39½	37	39½	+ 2½
63	54	Fluor pfB 3		14	65	62	65	+ 3⅛
41⅝	27	FlyTigr .30r	13	303	32⅞	31½	31½	— ½
23⅞	17½	FMC Cp .85	8	314	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	
39¾	33	FMC pf2.25		5	35	34⅝	34⅝	—
9⅞	8	FdFair .20b		45	8⅛	8	8⅛	
13⅞	9⅛	FooteCB .60	12	6	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
9	6⅝	Foote Min		3	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
19	13¾	FooteMin pf		3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
82⅝	60⅛	FordM 2.80	7	620	66	65¼	65⅜	— 1
23⅝	18⅝	ForMcK .84	7	59	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
35½	28	FMK pf1.80		12	28½	28	28	— ½
64⅛	56⅝	FtHowP .64	32	41	63½	62	63	+ 1⅛
30⅞	21	Fost Whl .83	13	212	30¾	29¾	29⅞	
21⅛	17⅝	Fst Whl pf 1		23	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	24⅝	Foxboro .40	27	42	23½	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	13½	FrnkinM .20	18	63	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	22	FreeptM .80	21	52	23⅝	23¼	23¼	
34⅝	27½	Frueht 1.73	10	42	31½	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	13¾	Fuqual .83t	7	176	14½	13⅞	14	+ ½

G

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25	15	Gable Ind	7	53	19½	18¾	19	— ¼
6⅝	3½	GAC Corp		251	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
17½	14⅞	GAC Cp pf		1	13	13	13	— 3¼
22¾	14	GAF Crp .40	8	94	15½	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
29	20½	GAF pf 1.20		19	22¾	21¾	22¼	+ ⅝
36⅞	28¼	Gam Sk 1.30	6	24	28⅞	28¼	28⅛	
35¾	30½	GamS pf1.75		4	31	30¾	30½	— 1
45	37	Gannett .25	35	62	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅝
27½	21⅝	GardDen .70	16	21	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅝
19⅝	16½	Garlock .44	9	24	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½
47⅞	16	Gas Svc 1.32	9	15	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	Gateway In	6	15	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
12	7⅛	GCA Corp	23	10	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Gemini Cap		15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅛	13⅞	Gemini .56		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
16¾	15⅝	GnAminv n		28	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	41⅛	GnA Oil .60b	17	16	42⅛	42	42	
44⅛	33⅛	GATran 1.68	12	14	41	40⅛	41	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅜	GnBncs .75e	7	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	23½	Gen Battery	13	54	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	11	GCable .80	90	105	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	17	GenCig 1.20	8	10	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
14¼	8⅝	G Devel .63t	9	68	9⅛	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
27⅛	18½	Gen Dynam	7	28	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ⅛
75⅞	60¼	GenEl 1.40	21	1026	64⅞	63⅞	64¼	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅞	GFirpig .10e	190	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
30½	24⅝	GnFood 1.40	12	183	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	18	GnGrth .75b	30	14	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
18½	14⅛	Gen Host	11	35	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	Gn Inst .50t	20	466	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+ 1
42⅝	35⅝	GnInstr pf 3		3	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	
46	23⅛	GnMedic .12	26	41	29⅛	28⅛	29	— ⅛
67⅝	55	GenMill 1	22	100	61⅝	60⅛	61⅛	+ 1⅛
113	97⅛	GMill pf1.75		4	103	103	103	+ 2
84⅝	70⅛	GnMot 4.4e5	10	774	76¼	76⅛	75⅝	— ⅝
78⅝	75	GnMot 5pf 5		3	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	55	GMt pf 3.75		2	56	55⅝	55⅝	
27⅛	13⅛	Genorl .80	8	65	14	13⅝	13⅝	
22¼	20⅛	GPubUt 1.60	9	101	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	
7⅞	6⅛	Gen Refract		91	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
57¼	38⅛	GnSignal .65	19	50	48⅛	47⅝	47½	+ ⅜
4⅛	3	Gen Steel		31	3½	3⅛	3½	
31	26⅛	GTel El 1.60	10	184	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	
42¼	37	GTIEl pf2.50		1	39	39	39	+ ⅛
19¼	17⅛	GTFl pf1.30		z100	18	18	18	— ⅛
28⅛	22	Gen Tire 1b	6	93	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Genesco .68		47	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	16⅛	Genstar .70	10	8	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	40	GenuPt .45e	35	31	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	30⅛	GaPac .80b	17	143	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
106⅞	101	GaPw pf7.72		z40	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
27⅛	19⅛	Gerber 1.35	10	15	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
170⅝	92⅛	GettyO 1.21e	28	140	114⅛	112½	114¼	+ ⅛
21	19⅛	GettO pf1.20		2	20	20	20	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅞	GlanPC .80	7	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
34½	18⅛	GlbFin 1.12t	7	14	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7	Giddd Lewis		2222	7	7⅛	7⅛	
26⅛	17⅛	GlfdHll .45e	8	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	17⅛	Gilbert Flex	13	171	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ 1
66⅛	54⅛	Gillette 1.40	23	144	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
25⅛	20⅛	Gimbel Br 1	12	56	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	20	Ginos Inc	16	37	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	24⅛	GleasnW .44	18	13	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Global Mar	11	173	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	19⅛	Globe U .60	9	4	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	GoldWt Fin	13	14	20	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	Goodrich 1	7	137	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
31⅛	25	Goodyr .92	10	299	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16	GorJwlA .24	11	157	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
34⅛	22⅛	Gouldinc 1	9	88	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
28	22⅛	Grace 1.50	11	690	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ 1
22	16⅛	GrnbyM .80	19	59	21⅛	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	GrandUn .80	9	113	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Granitv 1.20	7	54	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	23⅛	GrantW 1.50	8	2235	27⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	16⅛	GrayDr 1.20	9	13	18⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	34	GtAMt 2.85e	12	29	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
19	13⅛	Grt AtlPac		36	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	25	GtLkD 1.20e	16	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
31	10⅛	GtNoIr 1.16e	12	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
55	43	GtNNek 1.80	13	34	46	44⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	20⅛	GtWFln .36e	8	353	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Gt Wn Unit		6	6	6	6	— ⅛
19⅛	17⅛	GtWnUnt pf		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	GrtWsh Inv		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅛	22	GrenGiant 1	11	15	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	Greyhd 1.04	9	136	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Greyhnd wt		45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	Grolier .90	8	41	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8	Grumman		22	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	19⅛	Guardian In	25	44	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	40⅛	GuarM 4.27e	9	14	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
57⅛	32⅛	GlfLHold .90	7	83	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	24⅛	GulfOil 1.50	11	2124	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	Gulf Resrce	16	75	9⅛	8⅛	9	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	GfR pfA.13k		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
16	12⅛	GfR pfB.65k		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	GlfStUt 1.04	12	17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
64	59⅛	GlfSU pf4.40		z100	61	61	61	
35⅛	23⅛	GulfWn .64	6	51	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	GlfWind wt		58	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
67⅛	55⅛	GlfW pf 3.87		4	57	57	57	
77⅛	75⅛	GlfW pf5.75		1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
9	5⅛	Gulton Ind	179	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛

H

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅞	36⅛	HckWat 2.36	10	6	38	37⅛	37½	— ⅛
18	12⅞	HalPrint .80	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
165	125¼	Halburt 1.12	38	79	145	142⅛	144	+ 1½
18¼	12	HamPap .50	13	1324	13	12	12½	— ½
16¼	9⅝	Hamond .40	9	23	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Handlmn .68	9	47	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13	HandyH .72	14	5	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
18⅞	13	HanesCp .60	6	275	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅝
60¼	49⅝	Hanna 1.35	23	22	53	52⅞	53	+ ⅛
35⅞	24⅞	Harcourt 1	11	35	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ 1⅛
22	12½	Hardees .16	17	98	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	22	Harnisf 1.20	7	8	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Harrahs .22	20	9	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
49⅛	33⅝	Harris Int 1	14	989	34⅝	32¼	32¼	— 1⅜
27⅛	18	Harsco 1b	8	13	20	19⅝	19⅝	
29⅛	19⅛	HrtSMrx .88	13	15	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	15⅛	HartHk .20e	14	61	18½	17⅛	17⅛	— 1⅛
34	27⅛	HawilEl 1.56	11	17	29	28½	29	+ ¼
19⅛	14⅛	Hayes Alb 1	8	8	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
8⅝	6⅛	Hazeltine	17	10	7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	HCA Ind	26	18	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
58⅛	47½	HelthTex .24	32	53	50	49	49⅞	+ 1⅛
33⅞	17⅛	Hecksin .08	14	118	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
20⅛	15⅛	HeclaM .33t	34	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
44½	39	HeinzH 1.08	13	116	41⅛	41	41	— ⅜
32⅛	20½	HelenaR .76	45	26	27⅛	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
6	3½	Helene Curt		13	4	4	4	+ ⅛
39⅛	32¼	Hellerint .84	16	22	33⅛	33	33	— ⅜
15⅛	13½	HelmeP .60	8	18	13½	13⅛	13½	
36½	23¼	Helmer Pay	15	113	28⅛	27½	28	
3⅞	2⅛	Hemisph Cp		18	2½	2⅛	2½	
7⅞	6⅞	Heminc .60e		27	7	7⅛	7⅛	
78	69⅛	Hercule 1.12	20	40	73¼	73	73	+ ⅜
24⅛	18½	HershF 1.10	11	18	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
59½	46¼	Heublein .92	24	184	50	48½	48½	— 1⅛
94⅛	79⅛	HewPck .20	56	41	84½	83¾	84½	
8⅞	6	High Voltg	73	15	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	25⅛	Hillenbd .43	17	61	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ⅛
43⅛	28	HiltonHtl 1	12	105	28⅞	27	27⅛	— ⅛
6½	4¼	HMW Ind	22	22	4⅝	4¼	4½	
38	35⅛	HobrtMf .64	18	14	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
39½	29	YoerWal .97	11	52	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅜
21	16⅛	Hoff Elctrn	8	47	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
42⅞	30	Holdylnn .20	23	91	32½	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	HollySg .85e	6	5	14	14	14	
37⅞	23	Homestk .40	28	211	36⅞	35⅝	36½	— ⅛
140⅞	105½	Honywll 1.40	28	96	118⅝	116⅞	117⅛	— ⅞
41	31⅛	HoovBll 1.28	10	3	34	34	34	
11⅛	8⅛	Horizon Cp	2	57	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
21⅞	12	Hospit Affil	10	34	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
37	15⅛	HspAm .06e	15	189	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	16	Host Intl .36	14	37	17⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— 1⅛
16⅛	11⅜	Houdall .60a	9	37	14	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	29	Houdpf 2.25		1	29	29	29	— 1
10	6½	House Fbric	14	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35⅛	24	HouseF .86	11	118	29⅛	28	28½	
58⅛	42	HouF pf2.50		9	49⅛	48	48⅛	— 1⅛
79½	55½	HouF pf2.37		3	65	64	64	+ 1½
51⅛	41⅛	HousLP 1.40	14	161	45⅛	44⅛	45	
66⅛	55½	HouNGs .69	20	19	63⅛	62½	63¼	+ ⅝
68⅛	57⅛	HouG pf2.50		1	64	64	64	+ ½
34⅛	25⅛	HowJohn .16	26	185	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— 1⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Howmet .70	9	57	13	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	19⅛	Hubbd 1.51e	13	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	HudBay 1.20	18	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
9⅛	7	HughHat .40	7	41	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
52⅛	41½	Hughes Tool	21	459	46	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
19½	15⅛	HuntCh .16	27	2	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅛	11	HuttnEF .40	4	15	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
37	24	Huyck .24a	28	119	24⅛	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Hydrmt .12e	10	7	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛

I

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36	29½	IdahoP 1.76	10	60	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ½
18⅛	13½	IdealBas .70	9	40	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
11	6⅛	IdeaToy .50t	8	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
29	21⅛	IllCent 1.22	7	44	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
55½	45	IllCen pf3.50		22	49	48⅛	49	+ ½
34⅛	29⅛	IllPowr 2.20	12	49	30½	29⅞	30⅛	+ ½
34	30⅛	IlPow pf2.35		z40	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ 1
36	28⅛	IllTool .36	25	4	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
19	11	ImpCpAm	8	287	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
49⅛	36⅛	INA Cp 1.50	8	131	41⅛	40⅛	41	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Income Cap		4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
27⅛	20⅛	IndianH .80	7	20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	26⅛	IndnaG 1.84	8	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	24	InplsPL 1.42	8	31	25⅛	25	25⅛	
44⅛	32½	IndstNat .56	12	11	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ½
69⅛	57	IngerR 2.16	14	33	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
40⅛	40⅛	IngR pf2.35		8	43	41⅛	41⅛	— 1
45⅛	37⅛	InlCntA 1.60	13	14	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+ 1⅛
34⅛	30	Inland Stl 2	9	102	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
10⅛	8	Inmont .15e	8	67	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
15	10⅛	Inslico .70	9	63	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Insc pfA1.25		18	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
52⅛	45⅛	InspirCop 2	10	21	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13	InstInv .80e	6	38	13⅛	12	13⅛	+ ⅛
54	42	Interco 1.20	11	18	44⅛	44	44	
29	26⅛	Intrlnkl 1.80	8	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	

(Continued on Page 10)

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1973

ickers' Net ars 106%, ut Sales Fall

zer Profits Up, ii's Down 9.4%

ONDON, April 12 (AP-DJ).— profit at Vickers jumped 106 ent last year over the 1971 is despite a 4 percent decline rnover, the engineering and inery company reported y.

ofits totaled £7.19 million, or pence a share, compared to million, or 6.61 pence in

e company attributed the rise in income to its pro- to "streamline activities, e overheads and initiate ger financial controls," as as to a marked improvement les toward the end of the

es, however, slipped to £173.6 m from the £180.95 reported r earlier.

inal dividend of 3.5 pence a will raise the year's pay- o 6.5 pence, compared with pence paid in 1971.

Sulzer's Earnings Up

NTERTHUR, Switzerland, 12 (AP-DJ).—Net income 1.2 percent last year, Sulzer, Swiss producer of textile ines and diesel engines, re- l today.

nings totaled 38.9 million francs (about $13.1 mil- compared to 32.1 million in

ent sales were up 9.94 per- at 1.23 billion francs while sales showed a 7.6 percent at 2.92 billion francs (about million).

company said it plans to se its capital to 141 million s from the present 121 mil- y offering one new share for eight shares of 1,000 francs al value, one share for 80 shares of 100 francs al value and one share for 80 bearer participation cer- es.

Fuji Photo Profits Fell

KYO, April 12 (AP-DJ).— lidated net profit at Fuji Film fell 9.4 percent in the nded Oct. 20, 1972, to 11.25 yen (about $42.3 million), 9 yen per American depos- share (ADS). One ADS ents 10 shares.

solidated sales were up 2.21 it to 132.51 billion yen t $498.2 million). Kusuo , president, attributed the sales gain to "unavoidable reductions on a number of cts and, as stated in the report, discontinuation of roduction and sale of xero- ic products in the first half 1."

U.K. Orders La Roche Repay 'Excess Profits'

By Joseph Collins

LONDON, April 12 (NYT).—The British government today ordered a Swiss drug manufacturing group to repay some of the "excess and unjustified profits" on drugs sold to the National Health Service. In addition it told the company, Hoffmann-La Roche, it would only pay sharply reduced prices in the future.

The drugs are the tranquilizers Librium and Valium. It is not known if such reductions or repayments will be acceptable to manufacturers. A spokesman for Roche Products Ltd., the U.K. company of the group, said the company would comment after a meeting of the board, probably next week.

Sir Geoffry Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, told the House of Commons that he had made an order for price cuts to the levels recommended by the Monopolies Commission. The commission found that the Roche group held 99 percent of the market in Librium and Valium. It reported that profits on the Roche drugs under study were sometimes more than 60 percent, with a return on capital of more than 70 percent.

It recommended that the Health Service should pay no more than 40 percent of 1970 prices for Librium and no more than 25 percent of the 1970 price for Valium.

Sir Keith Joseph, the Health Secretary, told a news conference that he had no legal power to reclaim money from a foreign company but in negotiating the matter "we shall expect them to want to keep their name as reputable as possible."

Some officials were privately confident that this was an offer Roche could not refuse. The company's total sales amounted in 1971 to an equivalent of $20 million in Britain. About 90 percent of this went to the state's free health service. The government is thus virtually a monopoly buyer of drugs in this country. The Health Service spends the equivalent of $5.5 billion a year; 11 percent of the expenditure last year went on drugs.

Roche supplies about 68 percent of the tranquilizers taken by Britons. The reduced prices imposed by the government would save around $10 million a year.

The commission's report found Roche's research costs "unreasonably high."

A company spokesman observed that in the last two decades the Roche group had never paid more than 1 or 2 percent of turnover in dividends to shareholders and that the "overwhelming" part of its earnings had gone into research and production. Lower prices on existing drugs, the company said, could mean less research and less chance of the discovery of new drugs.

French Output Up 10.9 Percent

PARIS, April 12 (AP-DJ).—The French economy is growing at an "exceptional rate," the the Finance Ministry said today after February figures for industrial production showed output had jumped 10.9 percent from a year earlier.

The industrial production index, seasonally adjusted and excluding the building industry, stood at 194.0 (based on 1962 equals 100). It was unchanged from January. In the six months ended in February, ouput rose 6 percent, the Ministry said.

In related news, capital outlays this year are expected to rise about 6 percent in volume, similar to the growth recorded in 1972, according to the latest survey of the official statistical institute INSEE. The forecast for 1973, undertaken in March, compares with estimates of zero growth in volume reported in the institute's previous survey in November.

French Warn Of Crisis in Farm Talks

ST. MALO, France, April 12 (Reuters).—France today raised the possibility of a breakdown of the Common Market farm policy when Agriculture Minister Jacques Chirac said he would not back down on his demand for increases in milk and meat prices paid to farmers.

He told a meeting of the French farmers' federation here that he wanted a 15 percent rise in meat prices and 8.5 percent for milk.

EEC agriculture ministers are to meet in Luxembourg Wednesday to fix the community's farm prices for the 1973-74 financial year.

Mr. Chirac said: "Even if I'm alone, I will not accept a compromise which leaves out a minimum increase in milk and meat prices . . . even if I must risk crisis and breakdown."

"If France takes the responsibility of rejecting a compromise accepted by the (Common Market executive) Commission and our partners, it will be an important and heavy blow to the common agricultural policy," he warned.

Mr. Chirac said this policy already was under attack from Britain and the United States. Britain, he claimed, was making repeated requests for concessions which "cast doubt on its ability to be a market member."

The EEC Commission has proposed a 3 percent increase for farm prices but the French farmers want an average increase of 7.5 percent.

Germans Set To Hold Tight Credit Policy

Bundesbank Reports Ministry Approval

FRANKFURT, April 12 (AP-DJ).—The Bundesbank has decided to adhere to its "very restrictive credit policy" in full agreement with the Finance Ministry, bank president Karl Klasen said today.

But to help banks in the current tight liquidity situation, the Bundesbank will allow them to borrow from it against bills for periods of 10 days and at an interest rate of 12 percent per annum, he said.

The new regulation will be in force for an indefinite period, revocable by the Bundesbank at any time.

The bank decided on this regulation, Mr. Klasen said, because of exorbitantly high call rates on the money market here, currently well above 20 percent per annum on overnight borrowings.

He said the new regulation would be applied starting Monday, adding that the Bundesbank reserves the right to change the interest rate according to market conditions.

He said that should the money-market rates fall near the current Lombard rate of 7 percent, the central bank would be likely to stop its open-market operations.

The Bundesbank, he said, had set ceilings on the volume of each bank's borrowings under the new open-market operations but these limits will not be published.

He indicated that the ceilings could be moved upward if and when some of the huge dollar amounts that flowed into Germany earlier this year are withdrawn and the liquidity situation tightened again by such outflows.

Dollar reflows would, of course, be welcomed, Mr. Klasen said, even though they may subsequently reduce liquidity.

Norwegian Group Recommends Two Sites for Ekofisk

OSLO, April 12 (Reuters).—The industrial affairs committee of the Norwegian parliament said today it recommends in favor of a government proposal to bring oil and gas from the Ekofisk fields in the North Sea ashore on the northeast coast of England and Emden in West Germany.

Generally, all oil and gas discovered under the Norwegian continental shelf is to be brought ashore in Norway, but the technical know-how required for building a pipeline across the deep—about 9,000 feet—Norwegian trench has not yet been developed, the committee's unanimous recommendation said.

The committee said current rules for granting of concessions and agreements reached with the Phillips consortium, which is developing the Ekofisk area, provides sufficient guarantees for state control over natural resources in the North Sea area.

The committee recommendation reflects the consensus of opinion on this issue in the Storting (parliament), government sources said. Debate on the bill is scheduled for April 26, and its passage is expected the same day.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

American Petrofina-Sohio Deal

American Petrofina plans to issue 2,857,143 additional shares of its class "A" common stock as part of a financing plan to acquire certain assets of Standard Oil Co. of Ohio for $100 million. The assets include a Texas refinery at Port Arthur, interest in related crude oil pipelines and all of the marketing properties of BP Oil Corp., a subsidiary of Sohio. Closing of the deal is set for July 1. American Petrofina says that all of its shareholders will be offered an opportunity to participate in the financing by purchasing at $35 a share their proportionate part of the additional shares. Any shares not subscribed by other shareholders will be acquired by the company's parent, Petrofina of Belgium, which owns 63 percent of the U.S. firm. The transaction is subject to the approval of American Petrofina shareholders at a special meeting to be held June 18 and approval of Petrofina directors.

Beatrice to Acquire Samsonite

Beatrice Foods and Samsonite Corp. have agreed in principle to the acquisition of Samsonite by Beatrice. Terms call for Beatrice to exchange 0.75 share of its common for each share of Samsonite common. On the basis of the number of Samsonite shares outstanding Dec. 31, Beatrice would issue 3,791,000 shares of its common in the exchange, equal to about $100 million. The acquisition is subject to signing of a merger agreement, a favorable ruling from the Internal Revenue Service as to the tax-free nature of the merger for Samsonite stockholders and approval of Samsonite stockholders at a special meeting tentatively sheduled for next August.

ITT Says Earnings Up 12%

International Telephone & Telegraph preliminary first-quarter results indicate revenues and earnings will be 12 to 13 percent higher than in 1972, when the company earned 75 cents a share on revenues of $1.9 billion. ITT chairman Harold S. Geneen says that the results include an increase resulting from translation of foreign earnings into dollars at new exchange rates reflecting recent revaluations. Final figures for the 1973 quarter will be available next month.

American Express Sees Earnings Gain

American Express expects to report a first-quarter earnings gain "in excess of 20 percent" over the like 1972 period. In the year-ago period, the company earned $24.3 million, or 35 cents a share, up 37 percent from the 1971 quarter. Discussing the company's travel and finance operations, chairman Harold L. Clark says both its credit card and travellers checks have shown "terrific" gains. Despite international monetary turmoil and devaluation of the dollar, sales of travellers checks outside the United States are running 40 percent over last year. Sales of checks denominated in deutsche marks and Swiss francs have been "very successful, going beyond our earlier estimates," he adds. The company will begin offering French franc checks soon and a yen check is "in the works."

U.S. Firms in U.K. Finance Venture

Household Finance Corp. and J.P. Morgan & Co. plan to establish a joint venture to enter the consumer finance business in Britain. Household Finance will own 75.1 percent of the proposed company and will be responsible for its operation. The company, expected to be in operation by year-end, will be formed as a bank with a network of branch offices. The venture will represent Household Finance's entry into Europe's consumer credit field. The investment will be Morgan's first participation in the consumer finance business. A number of U.S. companies, including First National City Bank and Beneficial Finance Co., already operate in this area out of London.

Author Charges Narrow Self-Interest

U.S. Chamber Rejects Task Force Report

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP).—The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has rejected a report by a task force recommending a liberalized program of "adjustment assistance" to workers and firms hit hard by imports. The author of the report charged that "overt protectionism" of steel and textile chamber members was allowed to override majority sentiment within the chamber.

The report, written largely by C. Fred Bergsten, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, had the unanimous support of the task force. It then was approved unanimously on Jan. 26 by the chamber's special panel on foreign trade policy, and again by the International Committee of the chamber on Feb. 1.

The report—initiated within the chamber as a counter-thrust to the protectionist Burke-Hartke bill—failed to be adopted because of a technicality.

On Feb. 22, when it went to the chamber board, it passed by a vote of 35 to 10. At that point, according to Mr. Bergsten, "protectionist-minded" members of the minority called attention to a board rule which requires approval by two-thirds of the full board membership of 63, rather than two-thirds of those present.

A mail poll then produced an additional 12 votes against the task force report, defeating the proposal.

Mr. Bergsten charged that the opposition to liberalized adjustment assistance (eligible workers would get up to 75 percent of their prior earnings provided they were actively seeking another job) comes from the steel and textile groups "who want to stop imports entirely, rather than adjust to imports."

"I can only conclude that the American business community has once again failed to seize not only a position of national leadership but one which is in its own narrowly defined self-interest," he wrote in a letter.

Mrs. E.M. Kay Vest, manager of the chamber's international group, said that it was not protectionism that led to rejection of the report, but fear that federal financing of adjustment assistance "could set a precedent for all unemployment compensation."

She added: "There is no notion that the chamber is going back on a liberal trade policy that it has followed for years."

Company Reports

Allis-Chalmers

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	278.9	239.1
Profits (millions)	4.53	3.03
Per Share	0.36	0.24

American Can

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	488.2	450.6
Profits (millions)	11.5	6.0
Per Share	0.61	0.30

Bankers Trust

First Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions)	A 15.6	13.1
Per Share	A 1.50	1.25
Profits (millions)	B 14.4	13.7
Per Share	B 1.38	1.31

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

Chemical N.Y. Corp.

First Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions)	A 14.9	17.5
Per Share	A 1.09	1.28
Profits (millions)	B 14.4	17.9
Per Share	B 1.05	1.31

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

Fed. Dept. Stores

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	914.7	787.0
Profits (millions)	51.99	45.93
Per Share	1.18	1.04
Year	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	2,665.0	2,353.0
Profits (millions)	108.57	96.21
Per Share	2.46	2.20

Kroger

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	928.1	835.7
Profits (millions)	3.61	9.99
Per Share	0.27	0.74

Marine Midland

First Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions)	A 9.70	10.92
Per Share	A 0.77	0.84
Profits (millions)	B 9.68	12.47
Per Share	B 0.77	0.96

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

May Dept. Stores

Year	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,567.9	1,310.8
Profits (millions)	47.87	41.91
Per Share	0.13	2.75

PPG Industries

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	370.0	326.0
Profits (millions)	24.0	18.8
Per Share	1.15	0.91

Raytheon

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	368.1	358.7
Profits (millions)	10.74	10.19
Per Share	0.69	0.63

Schlitz

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	194.5	163.3
Profits (millions)	10.0	7.6
Per Share	0.34	0.26

U.S. Industries

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	409.3	376.7
Profits (millions)	19.12	18.87
Per Share	0.57	0.55

Whirlpool

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	372.89	304.97
Profits (millions)	18.21	13.17
Per Share	0.51	0.37

Profit-Taking Ends Winning Streak in N.Y.

Turnover Moderate As Early Gain Fails

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPI).—Profit-taking cut into early gains on the New York Stock Exchange today, turning the prices lower after four consecutive sharp advances. Trading was fairly active.

Analysts said the market also was troubled by word that the administration has become increasingly concerned over the fighting in Cambodia and reports of a major buildup of troops and weapons by the Communists in South Vietnam.

Generally strong first-quarter corporate earnings, responsible for much of the market's recent strength, continued to accumulate. But in the few cases where earnings were lower or below expectations, stocks of such companies were hit fairly hard.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.38 to 964.03. It surged 43.99 points in the four previous sessions and was ahead about two points early today.

Trading was fairly active, with volume totaling 16.36 million shares, compared with 14.89 million shares yesterday.

Brokers noted that the slide set in following a decline in the price of Westinghouse stock. It reported yesterday that net earnings fell 4.4 percent in the first quarter although sales advanced by 7.6 percent. Westinghouse closed at 35 7/8, down 2 1/8 after an opening delayed by an influx of sell orders. The issue is one of the 30 stocks comprising the Dow average.

Western Union fell 3 1/2 to 24 5/8. Spencer, Hrask & Co. made a sell recommendation on the issue this morning.

Sperry Rand lost 1 3/4 to 40. A federal court in Minneapolis ruled that the Eniac computer patent held by a Sperry Rand unit was invalid.

International Telephone fell 7/8 to 41 7/8, although it has said first-quarter earnings will be 12 percent above a year earlier.

Burroughs gained 4 1/2 to 234-5/8. It has reported improved first-quarter earnings, as has IBM, which climbed 2 to 422 1/2.

Occidental Petroleum picked up 7/8 to 11 3/8 on news of its signing of a 30-year deal with Russia.

Oil stocks were among the most active issues. Getty Oil gained 5/8 to 114 1/4, Gulf Oil at 25 3/8 was unchanged, Exxon 99 7/8 was down 1 1/8, Sohio was unchanged at 97 3/4 and California Standard was down 1/8 at 87 1/2.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed slightly higher in moderate trading. The index closed at 24.21, up 0.01.

McCrory new warrants led the most active list, closing unchanged at 10 1/8.

Money Supply in U.S. Declines in Last Month

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. money supply declined at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 0.5 percent in March, according to preliminary estimates released yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The decline contrasted with a 6 percent annual growth rate in February and brought the money stock's growth in the first quarter to 1.5 percent, said the bank's monthly review.

ly Partial Renewal Seen r 1968 Citroën-Fiat Pact

RIS, April 12 (AP-DJ).— n and Fiat have not renew- eir 1968 cooperation agree- fully, but will continue to out certain previously i marketing activities, in- sources said here today.

Turin, a Fiat spokesman the 1968 agreement has not ed, and is not due to expire e near future, Reuters re- d. He said he was unable e the precise date of expira- but added that since that has not yet been reached, is not close, the question of val does not come up.]

Citroen spokesman declined nfirm the reports, but con- that the two automakers had "different views" on policies. Citroen wants to on to its "identity," while has all along favored closer penetration of the two com- s, he said.

mors of a breakup between ën and Fiat were highlight- ast November when Fiat dent Giovanni Agnelli told a conference in Turin that he been "disappointed" with greement.

e same views were expressed rançois Rollier, Citroen pres- . Addressing a meeting of r staffers a few days later. Rollier said he did not rule the possibility of putting an o the agreement.

roen is controlled by Sté evi, a holding firm in which elin, the French tire maker, 51 percent interest and Fiat rcent.

e French auto maker is capitalized at 687,114,300 francs, but is planning to raise its capital by 500 million francs.

Industry sources believe that Fiat may substantially reduce its interest by failing to subscribe to the projected capital increase scheduled for late 1973 or early 1974.

Among the joint projects that will be maintained in the event of a break between the two firms are marketing by Citroen of Autobianchi models in France and vice-versa, as well as joint activities in Spain.

ne Dollar---

NDON (AP-DJ).—The following he late or closing interbank rates he dollar on the major interna- l exchanges.

April 12, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.%
(£ per £)..	2.4853	2.4979	— 4.69
fr. (A)....	38.16	38.075	
fr. (B)....	40.03	40.095	+11.98
sche mark..	2.6375	2.633	+13.68
sh krone..	6.1975	6.2008	+13.52
lo.....	25.75	25.75	
r (A).....	4.5213	4.5125	
r. (B).....	4.5275	4.5385	+13.65
ier.....	2.941	2.9418	+10.25
ll pound...	4.20	4.20	
(A).....	588.5	591.0	
(B).....	586.5	585.5	— 0.80
a.....	56.02	56.015	
ling.....	20.585	20.64	+13.77
krona.....	4.505	4.5095	+ 6.89
s franc....	3.2305	3.2345	+18.89
.....	285.75	285.25	+15.78

Prov. B: Commercial.
Percentage change against the r from central rates set by the Smithsonian agreement as calculat- y Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

Economic Analysis

U.S. Needs Stronger Controls

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP).—President Nixon should not only slap comprehensive wage-price controls on the whole economy—because there is no alternative—but should assign the job to someone who really believes that controls can be made to work effectively.

Treasury Secretary George Shultz is already spread too thin as he is the key figure in dealing with international monetary crises and world trade (where he has been doing a splendid negotiating job). He ought to step aside as the chairman of the Cost of Living Council, and let someone who has no deep-rooted philosophical abhorrence of controls take over.

As has been reflected in the overtures to China and Russia, the President is a pragmatic politician who is open to new game plans when old ones fail. Nonetheless, he needed a Henry Kissinger committed to the idea that a rapprochement with former enemies was possible.

On the economic side, Mr. Nixon must now be open to all possible corrections of the most inept, costly error he made on Jan. 11 when he suddenly pulled the plug on Phase 2 controls. The Phase 3 decision represented a total misreading by Mr. Nixon and his advisers of existing economic pressures. The inflation potential in the economy was stronger than they were willing to recognize.

But beyond that, the decision represented a complete misconception of the psychology of the country. For all of the elaborate charade of "discussing" the necessary shape of controls with businessmen and labor leaders, the fact seems to be that there was no overwhelming demand for "voluntarism," as represented to be the case by Mr. Shultz.

The gamble that dropping the 5.5 percent wage guidepost for a more fuzzy concept would bring from George Meany the no-strike, smooth year for collective bargaining in 1973, at best, was a naive concept. Forgotten was the buildup of wholesale price increases that foreshadowed big jumps in the consumer price index. In December and January, the wholesale price jump was concentrated in food, which was sure to bring about a housewives' revolt and make it impossible for Mr. Meany to promise anything but resistance.

That should have been enough to have flashed a warning signal. Beyond that, there was plenty of free advice. Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, in a speech to the American Economic Association in Toronto on Dec. 29, warned that in 1973 "further progress in moderating inflation will be more difficult to achieve." There was even a subtle hint in that speech that unless the struggle to control inflation was won, there might be "repercussions" involving the dollar.

During the election campaign, Mr. Nixon and his associates gave no hint of an early softening of controls. When the Democratic candidate put forward a weak, "club-in-the-closet" type of voluntary proposal, none other than Economic Council chairman Herbert Stein jumped all over it as meaningless.

Can it be a coincidence that the stock market hit its all-time peak of 1,067.20 on the Dow Jones index on Jan. 11, and by the third week in March—by which time there had been a new devaluation of the dollar—had dropped almost 15 percent to 911.12?

Hardly. The stock market went into a tailspin, despite booming profits for the moment, because it was convinced that Mr. Nixon had tossed away a fairly effective controls program for a no-controls program. It has seen the Fed swing dramatically toward tight money and higher interest rates—and this kind of inflation control can spell credit crunch and recession.

Since entering Phase 3, wholesale industrial prices have risen at the most accelerated pace in 22 years. In February, the wholesale price index for industrial items (leaving out all foods) rose at an annual rate of 12 percent. In March, it jumped at the annual rate of 14.4 percent.

Privately, government experts—still stunned by events—now expect that when the March consumer price index comes out next week, it will be up at the unacceptable annual rate of between 10 to 12 percent.

Judge's Removal Sought by U.S. in Four Seasons

NEW YORK, April 12 (Reuters).—The U.S. Court of Appeals in Manhattan today was asked to disqualify a lower-court judge assigned to the criminal conspiracy case involving the financial collapse of Four Seasons Nursing Centers of America.

The unusual move was brought by U.S. attorney Whitney North Seymour jr., who asked that Judge Thomas P. Griesa be removed from this case because of his inexperience. He was assigned to the court eight months ago.

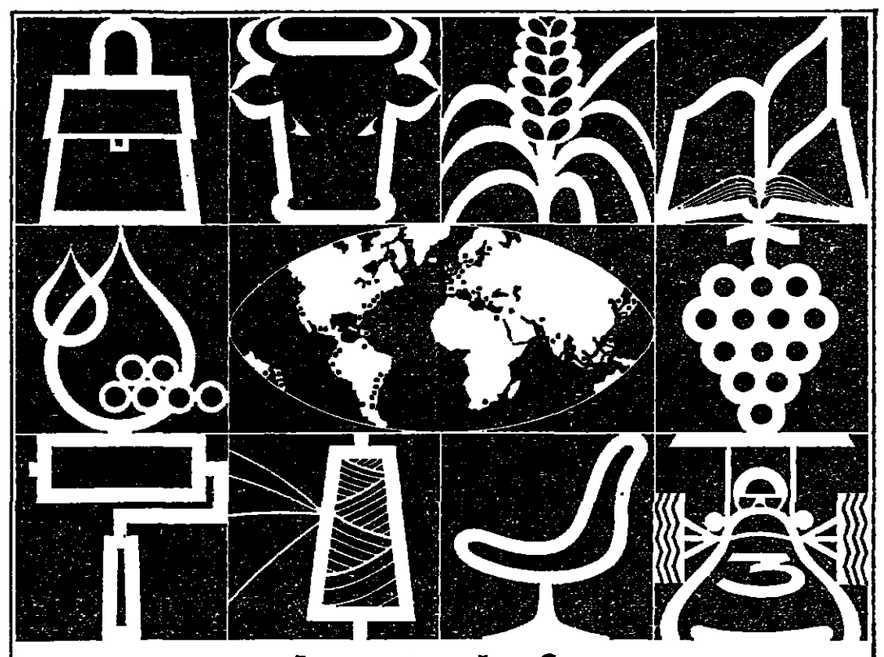
A federal grand jury has charged eight men with making an illegal $21-million profit on Four Seasons securities. They allegedly defrauded the state of Ohio in a $4-million loan and European investors on debentures valued at $15 million.

U.S. Inventories, Sales Up in Feb.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP-DJ).—U.S. business inventories continued their rapid rise in February, climbing $1.8 billion to a seasonally adjusted $197.45 billion, the Commerce Department said today. The rise compared with an upward revised $195.66 billion in January, when inventories soared $2.18 billion.

Inventories at the end of February equaled 1.42 months sales, down from 1.43 months in January and 1.56 months a year ago.

Government economists have expected the inventories-to-sales ratio to move up, and they say they are mystified by the continued downturn. They express concern about the ability of businesses to keep up their inventories if sales continue to climb sharply.



chemicals for industry and agriculture

On February 1st, 1973, MINOC S.A.R.L. – a fully-owned subsidiary of ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY I PHILADELPHIA – became "ROHM AND HAAS FRANCE S.A." For industrial applications, ROHM AND HAAS S.A. manufactures chemicals mainly destined to the plastics, leather, coatings, paper, textile, water treatment and petroleum industries, in its plants at Lauterbourg and Feuchy for agricultural applications, fungicides, herbicides, ecaricides and insecticides; and in addition, a line of pharmaceutical and veterinary products.
ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY I PHILADELPHIA, subsidiaries and plants in all major countries.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
455½	404½	IBM 5.60	38	277	432½	423¼	432½	+ 2
22⅞	11⅛	IntChm Nuc	42	99	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
100⅛	83	IntFlaF .43b	75	51	92½	91½	91½	— 1¼
39	20¾	IntHar 1.40a	9	183	32½	31¾	32	— ⅛
4⅞	2	Int Indust		32	2⅛	2	2	
13⅛	5⅞	IntIndA pf		5	6⅛	6	6⅛	
29⅛	22⅝	IntMinC .40	14	153	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
12⅛	8½	Int Mng		33	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
34⅛	26	IntMltif 1.25	10	22	26½	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	32	IntNickel 1	21	761	32¾	32¼	32½	— ½
42⅞	34½	IntPap 1.50a	15	565	38⅝	37½	38⅛	
62½	60½	IntPappf 4		2220	62	61½	61¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	Int Rectifier	22	14	6⅞	6½	6½	
109	77	IntTT pfH4		1	80¼	80¼	80¼	
103	75½	ITT pfI4.50		42	77¼	76	76	— 1¼
101½	72¼	IntTT pfJ4		3	73½	73½	73½	— 1
100	71	IntTT pfK4		67	73½	71⅞	71⅞	— 1⅛
74	49¾	ITT pfN2.25		355	51¾	50¼	51	— ¾
98⅞	77	IntTT pfO5		6	77½	77	77½	— 1
25	21¼	IntUtil .75	13	128	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
60½	53	IntUtil A		1	59	59	59	+ ¾
40	34½	IntUtl pf1 25		5	39	38½	38¾	+ ¼
18½	17	Interpace 1	7	43	17½	17⅜	17½	— ¼
72	65	Intrpcepf 5		4	66	66	66	
34¼	17¼	IntpGp .55e	8	8	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
14	8⅛	Intrst Brds	10	124	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
19⅛	18	IntrsPw 1.32	11	12	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Interst Strs		228	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ¼
11¼	6⅛	Interst Unit	7	27	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
35⅞	23	Iowa Beef	7	6	25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	17½	IowaEl 1.30	7	9	18¼	18⅛	18	— ⅛
20⅞	19	IowaIlG 1.44	7	12	20	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
21⅞	22¼	IowaPL 1.69	10	13	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ¼
21⅞	19⅛	IwaPSv 1.44	10	5	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ¼
8⅞	4⅞	IpcoHsp .15t	62	67	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
37½	23	ITEIm .60b	10	39	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	— ⅜
83⅞	32⅛	Itek Corp	15	1573	33⅛	27⅝	29⅞	— 4⅛
		J - K						
25	14⅞	JamesF .34	11	15	15¼	14½	14⅞	— ½
16⅞	13¼	Japan 1.73e		44	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
71¼	61	JeffPilot .72	16	4	66½	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅜
105	100	JerCe pf8.12		z10	101½	101½	101½	— 1½
103	98	JerCe pf7.88		z30	99	99	99	+ 1
55	41¾	JewelC 1.66	11	78	42¼	42	42⅛	— ⅛
33	23⅛	JimWalt .68	9	187	26½	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅜
38⅝	29	JimW pf1.60		19	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+ ⅞
14	13	JimWlt pf1		2150	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	25	JHanl 1.95e		33	26¼	26	26⅛	— ⅛
33	22¼	JhnMan 1.20	9	203	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
132¼	115⅝	JohnJhn .50	57	179	124¾	122½	123	— 1½
37⅞	20¼	JohnsSv .80	10	12	25⅛	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
61½	43½	JonLog .80	12	57	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ¼
22	17¾	JonLau 1.35	8	38	21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
30	24	Jorgen 1.3 b	7	7	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
31¼	18¾	Jostens .73	9	19	20⅜	19¾	19¾	— ½
37⅞	26⅛	JoyMfg 1.40	12	56	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	13½	KaisAlm .50	17	131	18¼	17⅝	18	
62	55¼	Kai 57pf4.75		1	59	59	59	+ 1½
64½	56	Kai 5⅝pf4.75		1	59	59	59	+ ¾
54¼	49¾	KaiApf 4.12		1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ 1¼
12¼	8	KaisCem .50	7	46	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
36½	34	KiCm pf1.50		2	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
18⅞	17¼	KiCm pf1.37		15	17¼	17	17	— ¼
14¼	10⅞	KaneMill .10	8	26	13½	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅜
32⅞	33½	KCIyPL 2.20	9	28	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	+ ¼
42	29	KCSou Ind 2	7	6	24	23¼	24	+ 1
14⅞	14	KCSou pf 1		z100	14¼	14¼	14¼	
23¼	21	KanGEl 1.52	8	15	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
18⅞	15½	KanNeb 1.02	12	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
30	24	KanPLt 1.48	10	9	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
8⅞	6	Katy Ind	11	25	7⅛	7	7	
26⅞	20⅞	Katy pfB 1.46		5	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
45⅞	29	KaufBrd .12	25	203	33¾	33	33⅞	— ⅞
10⅝	8⅝	KawcBrl .20	17	17	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	KayserR .60	6	19	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
33⅝	26	Keebler .70	12	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
9⅛	6½	KeeneCp .10	8	16	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	13½	Keller .40	7	8	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
32⅞	27⅜	Kellogg 1.08	18	17	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
16⅝	15¼	Kellogg wi		7	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
31¾	25⅛	KelsyH 1.30	7	13	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
30⅞	22¾	Kennmtl .84	9	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
29⅞	24	Kennctt 1.40	10	504	29	28½	28⅞	
26⅞	23⅞	KyUtil 1.74	7	71	24⅞	24	24⅛	
77⅞	64⅞	KerrMG .60	34	107	75½	73¾	74¼	— ¾
150½	132	KerM pf4.50		14	150½	146½	146½	— 3½
20⅞	16	KeysCn .20e	7	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
29⅞	19¼	Kidde .60a	6	72	21⅞	20¾	21	— ½
61¼	41⅝	Kid pf A2.20		37	45⅞	44	44¼	— 1½
42¾	36⅛	KimbCl 1.70	16	316	41	40½	40⅝	
13¾	9	KingDSt .30	9	36	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
40⅞	24⅞	KirschCo .72	12	17	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
38⅞	32⅞	KLM Airlin		14	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	+ ⅜
57¾	47⅞	KnightN .28	25	26	51	50¼	51	+ ¾
21¼	15¼	Kochrg .30e	6	8	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
38¼	32	Koeh pf 2.75		1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
39¾	33½	Koppers 1.72	9	17	37	36¼	37	+ ⅝
12⅞	5⅞	Koracro Ind	6	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	43¼	Krafico 1.77	12	78	46⅛	45¼	45⅞	— 1⅛
51⅞	37⅞	KresgeS .17	37	966	39⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅞
27⅞	19⅞	Kroehlr .80a	7	4	20	19¾	20	
24⅝	19¾	Kroger 1.30	11	208	20⅛	19⅛	19⅝	— ¼
		L						
22⅛	20¼	LacGas 1.50	8	8	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅞	Lams Sess 1	9	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
32¼	26⅛	Larwn 2.67e	10	28	28	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
9⅞	7⅝	Latrobe Stl	64	34	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
8⅞	6¼	LearSieg .20	10	112	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
32	27¼	LearS pf2.25		2	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
19⅛	[illegible]	Leasco .40	4	148	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	
34	24½	Leasc pf2.20		451	27⅜	27	27⅛	— ½
47¾	35⅞	Leaswy .44b	16	38	40¾	39½	40¾	+ 1¼
21¼	13	LeedsN .50	13	7	15½	15⅜	15½	
19	14⅞	Leesona .40	15	22	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	13⅞	LehPCm .60	7	114	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	LehVal Ind		79	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
21	18	LV In pf1.50		2	18	18	18	
18	16½	Lehmn 1.57e		65	17	16⅝	16¾	
23	10⅞	Lennar Crp	5	35	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
4⅛	3⅛	Lenox .50b	21	4	37	39	39	— ⅛
14⅞	10½	LevFd Cap		11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	12⅝	LevFIn .75a		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
49⅞	33	LeviStrs .48	15	10	25⅞	25¼	25⅛	
27¼	11⅝	Levitz Furn	15	1946	11⅞	10¼	11⅛	— ⅜
8½	5	LFE Cp		69	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅝	LFE pf.50		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
42⅛	34⅛	LOF 2.20	8	419	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+ ⅝
81	76	LOF pf4.75		258	80	79⅞	79⅞	+ ½
6¼	5⅛	LibbMcNL		18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅞	17¼	LibrtyCo .30	9	45	17¼	17¼	17¼	
13⅛	9⅞	LibrtyLn .50	9	35	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
10¼	5	LibyL pf1.25		5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	38¼	LiggMy 2.50	11	50	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞	— 1¼
92	72¼	LillyEli .76	45	175	85⅞	84	84	— 1⅞
48½	31¼	LincNat 1.08	9	205	32⅝	32	32⅝	
97½	68¼	LincNt pf 3		1	71	71	71	— ½
6⅛	4	Lionel Corp	12	72	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
13½	8⅞	Littnind .32t	36	221	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
16¼	10¼	Litton ptc pf		8	11⅛	11½	11½	— 1
21⅜	18½	Litton pfB 2		2	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	7¼	Lockhd Airc	6	88	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
48	26¼	LoewCo 1.16	7	115	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
23⅞	12¼	LomaFin .37	13	67	14¼	13	14	+ ⅞
52¾	41⅞	LomMA 3.52e	12	39	46½	45¾	46¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	Londontwn	7	7	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	16	LoneStInd 1	7	348	17¼	16¾	17	+ ⅛
101	72½	LoneS pf4.50		6	72¼	71¼	72½	
40½	34⅞	LoneSG 1.40	14	35	37⅞	37¼	37½	
23¾	21⅝	LngIsLt 1.46	10	65	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
93¼	84¾	LIL pf 5.75		1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅞
83⅞	67	LongDrg .48	41	29	69¼	68	68⅞	— ¼
5¼	3⅝	Loral Corp	20	16	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
44⅞	32	LaLandEx 1	27	406	38¾	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
31¼	21⅞	La Pacif	11	600	26⅛	25¼	26	+ ½
36¾	30¼	LousGE 1.80	11	137	31	30¼	30¼	— ¼
24⅞	17⅛	Lowenstn .90	8	40	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¾	LTV Corp		125	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
12⅞	9	LTV Cp AA		5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
50	30½	LTVCp pf 5		20	40⅛	39	39	— 2
46	38⅝	Lubrizol .43	32	118	42½	41½	42	+ ⅝
16⅝	10⅞	LuckyS .59b	11	301	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅞	Ludlow 1.08	8	22	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
31⅞	23	LukenStl .80	11	129	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
7⅛	5⅜	LVO Corp	17	31	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
11	8⅛	Lykes Yngst		56	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
30¾	25⅛	Lyk pf2.55k		34	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	10¼	LyncCSy .40	26	3	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
		M						
14⅝	10	MacAn .07e	13	25	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
4⅝	3¼	MacDonal	70	43	3½	3⅜	3½	
12⅞	9⅛	Macke .30a	8	22	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
12⅞	7⅞	Macmil .05r	8	83	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
61	57½	Macy pf 4.25		220	58	58	58	+ ¼
47⅝	23½	Macy RH 1	11	121	34	33¼	34	
12⅞	12	MadF 1.55e		89	12⅞	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Mad Sq Gar	17	51	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
21⅞	10	MagicCf .32	8	59	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
29⅞	13½	Magnvx 1.20	12	294	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
32	19½	Mallory .96	11	55	22¾	21⅛	22¾	+ 1¼
35¼	27½	MalHyde .32	22	20	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Manhln .56b	6	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
31	25¼	Manpwr .72	14	7	25	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
37¼	31⅛	MfrHan 1.56	11	44	33	33⅛	33⅛	
42⅞	30⅞	MAPCO .54	26	37	37¾	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	19¼	Marathn Mf	8	336	22⅝	22	22⅞	+ ⅜
37¼	32⅞	MaratO 1.60	13	333	37⅞	36⅞	37¼	+ 1½
29⅞	20½	Marcor .80	10	169	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
59⅞	43¼	Marcr pf A2		29	47	46½	46½	
52	34	Maremt .96t	12	95	37½	36¼	37¼	— ¾
32¾	27¼	MarMld 1.80	8	64	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
48⅞	35½	MarlenL .21	39	75	39	37⅛	39	+ 1½
43¼	30½	Marlen 1.18	17	137	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅜
57¼	40¼	Marley .40	21	19	41⅝	41	41	— ½
11¼	8⅝	Marqutt Cm	27	27	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
41	31½	Marriot .67t	50	97	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
37½	26	MarsFd 1.18	12	102	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅜
19½	16½	MartnM 1.15	7	67	18	17⅜	17⅞	
11	8⅝	MartMAJ .40	46	9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞	23⅛	MrldCup .50	11	24	24⅞	23½	23½	— ⅞
60	44⅛	MascoCp .20	36	40	49⅞	48½	48½	— ⅝
33½	22⅞	Masonite .43	13	45	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
23	19⅛	MassyF .15e	10	217	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
28⅝	23⅞	MasMMI 2a	12	144	24⅝	24	24	— ½
22¾	21⅛	MasMI 1.23e		42	22⅛	2	21⅞	
35⅞	24	MatsuE .28e	9	433	28⅝	28	28½	+ ½
		Mats fn.8e		5	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
14⅝	5¾	Mattel .02p		126	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
52⅝	33⅞	MavDSt 1.60	12	81	35¾	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅞
35¼	26	MavD pf1.80		1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
32⅞	29	MayerOs .65	15	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
12⅞	7½	MaysJW .50	8	10	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
43⅛	34	Maytag 1.30	16	105	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
24	18½	McCord .88	8	6	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
30¾	22½	McCror 1.20	5	89	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ⅜
80¼	50	McDermot 1	27	203	65¾	64	65½	+ 2
76⅞	61½	McDonalds	70	381	67½	66	66⅝	— 1½
39	32¾	McDonD .40	10	93	37	36¾	36¾	
40¼	30⅛	McGEd 1.50	12	65	33⅞	33¼	33¼	— ¼
16⅞	10⅛	McGrwH .48	11	219	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	3⅝	McGrg Don	14	29	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
58⅛	46	McIntyre		z170	52½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
19¾	15⅛	McKee .45e	11	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
49¼	42	McLean .60	11	4	44⅝	44½	44½	— ½
22	15½	McLouth Stl	13	336	17	16½	17	
15⅛	12½	McNeil .70	8	3	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
16¼	14½	MeadCp .60	13	292	15¼	14¾	15	
42	38¼	Mea pfA2.80		3	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ¼
41	37	Mea pfB2.80		20	38	37	37	— ½
38	26	Medusa 1.25	9	6	26½	26	26	— ½
34	24¼	MelvSho .43	24	57	28¾	28½	28½	— ½
18½	7	Memorex	21	247	7⅜	6½	6½	— ½
17½	11⅛	Menasc .75t	7	24	12½	11⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
170	151	MercSt 1.60	27	4	171	170	171	+ 1
101⅝	86¼	Merck 1.18	47	163	96	93¾	94½	— 1⅝
20⅞	14⅝	Meredith .70	8	23	15½	15	15	+ ½
32⅞	15¾	MerrLyn .56	7	251	16⅛	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
83	67¼	MesaP .10b	20	148	67⅝	66⅝	67¼	— ¼
170	132¼	MesaP pf2.20		7	137	137	137	+ 4¾
10	8¾	Mesabi .86e	11	82	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	14⅝	Mesta Mch		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
24	19⅛	MGM	12	5	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
32¼	16½	Metrom .50b	9	218	20¾	19½	20	+ ¾
53	48½	MetE pf3.90		z110	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
98⅞	67¼	MGIC In .10	54	368	72	68¾	69¾	— 2¼
20⅞	15	MichGs 1.04	12	5	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ¼
16	13⅝	MichTube 1	8	23	15⅞	14⅝	15⅝	+ 1
17⅞	12¼	Micrdot .40e	7	79	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19½	16¼	MidCnfT .96	11	48	17¼	17	17	— ¼
27⅞	20¼	MidSUt 1.10	11	107	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
18⅞	16	MidlM 1.70e	9	34	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
16¼	13¼	Midl Ros .80	10	5	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
60	52⅞	MilesLb 1.28	18	167	54	53⅝	53¾	
31	24⅞	MilBrd .36a	19	44	26⅛	26	26	— ⅞
88⅞	79⅛	MinnMM 1	38	385	85⅞	84⅝	84⅞	— ⅞
22½	19⅝	MinnPL 1.41	8	22	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
30⅞	20⅞	MissnEq .24	15	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
20⅝	16	MissRlvr .90	11	41	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	25⅝	MPCem 1.60	8	11	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	15	MoPSv .84b	10	23	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ⅝
75½	61	MobilO 2.80	12	593	71⅞	70¾	71	+ ⅜
30¾	18	Mohas 1.10	8	60	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	6	Mohk Data		115	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	17¾	Mohk Rub 1	5	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	Molybden	15	27	16	15⅝	15¾	
32½	26⅜	Moly pf.60k		1	30	30	30	+ ¼
16⅞	13⅝	Monarch .40	322	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
12⅝	6¾	Mongrm Ind	8	12	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
34¼	24½	MonrEq .44	15	94	25⅞	25	25¼	— ½
55¼	47¾	Monsan 1.80	15	456	55¾	55¼	55¾	+ ½
66	59½	Mons pf2.75		21	66	65⅝	65⅞	+ ¼
42	32¾	MntDUt 1.94	10	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
36	32¾	MonPw 1.80	12	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	Mony 1.05e	12	54	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	13¼	MooreMcC	9	3	14⅛	14½	14½	— ¼
114⅞	91½	MrganJ 2.92	14	66	98⅞	97⅝	98⅞	+ ⅞
49¼	47	MorgnJP wi		8	49½	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
20½	15⅝	MorrKn .20r	7	81	18⅝	18	18	+ ⅛
29¾	18¼	MorseEl Pd	10	70	21	20½	20½	— ¼
13	10	MorseSh .75	6	9	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
23	18⅞	MtgTr 2.18e	9	34	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
33⅛	17⅞	MorNor .84	9	190	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
138	97¾	Motorla .60a	27	111	106	103⅞	104½	— 2⅝
99½	57¾	MtFol S 1.80	25	138	81½	76⅝	81½	+ 4
23	20¼	MtStaT 1.36	9	130	20⅝	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
23⅞	17⅞	MSL Ind	6	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
14⅛	9⅝	Munford .28	8	7	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	25¾	Munsng 1.04	8	2	28½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	19	MurphC 1.20	9	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
66⅛	47½	Murph O .60	21	65	52⅞	51¾	52¼	+ 2
33½	22½	MurrOh .60b	11	7	27⅞	27½	27⅞	
18⅞	17⅞	MutuO 1.30e		29	18⅞	18¾	18½	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅛	MyersL .80	11	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
		N						
61	48½	Nabisco 2.30	13	68	49¾	48⅞	49¼	+ ¼
67½	53½	Nalco Ch .83	38	62	61¼	60¾	60⅞	— ⅜
27¾	17	NarcoSci .68	14	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
57½	47½	NashuaC .52	22	26	47⅝	47¼	47¼	
33⅞	23½	NatAirl .10e	10	77	27	25⅞	25⅞	— 1
21⅞	18	N Avia 1.45e		36	19⅝	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅛
17½	12¾	Nat Can .45	7	39	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
33¾	26	N Can pf1.50		1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	26⅞	N CashR .40	67	200	32	31½	31½	— ½
97	79½	N Chem .34	53	31	86½	85⅛	86½	+ 1
17⅝	14½	NatCityL .90	6	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
49½	44	NatDet 2.36	7	25	46	45⅛	45½	+ ¼
17½	14¼	NatDistl .90	11	89	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
76½	73½	NDst pf 4.25		z120	74½	74½	74½	
29½	26	NatFuel 1.80	7	5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
36⅞	25¼	Nat Genl .50	5	973	31⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+ 3⅛
17⅞	14⅝	NatGyp 1.05	8	103	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
12	6½	N Home .29	12	312	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	3⅝	Nat Ind .05e	14	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	12⅝	NtInd pf1.25		3	12½	12½	12½	
34¼	30¼	N Pres 1.10a	5	13	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
40⅝	28½	N Semcndtr	41	13	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅜
29½	16⅝	N Svcind .70	12	70	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
35½	25⅝	N Stand .75	30	21	27	26¼	26⅛	— ⅜
58¼	51⅝	N Starch .66	26	11	58⅛	58	58	
42⅝	37⅝	Nt Steel 2.50	11	62	39¾	39⅛	39¼	+ ¼
7⅞	5¼	Nat Tea	47	74	5	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
34⅞	23	NatUnEl .90	13	4	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
67⅞	46½	Natomas .25	46	166	48¼	46⅞	47⅞	— 1⅛
16	11⅝	Neptune .40	23	15	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
43⅛	33⅛	NevPw 1.35	10	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	24	NEngEl 1.68	9	175	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
39¾	33⅞	N EngT 2.36	13	5	35⅜	35⅛	35¼	— ⅛
12	8½	Newhall .30		42	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
31⅝	25⅝	Newmt 1.04	15	55	26⅞	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
104	88	Nwmt pf4.50		2	90½	90	90½	+ ½
26⅛	18⅝	NY Rond .30	27	37	25⅛	24½	25	+ ⅜
33⅛	29½	NYSEG 2.16	10	45	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	15⅝	NiaMP 1.14	8	172	16	15⅞	15⅞	
49¾	47	NiaM pf 3.60		z140	48½	48½	48½	
47	45	NiaM pf 3.40		z20	45¼	45¼	45¼	
20¾	16	NiagS 1.24e	10	5	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
18	13⅝	NL Ind 1	13	133	15¼	15¼	15½	— ⅛
59⅞	49⅛	NLT Cp .60	13	64	53⅞	53¼	53⅜	
27¼	26	NLT Cp wi		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
72¾	65⅛	NorflkWn 5	7	62	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
22¼	17	NorfInCp .80	5	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
39	30⅝	Norris 1.08	8	82	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
28⅞	21½	NoACoal .60	16	22	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+ 1
35	27⅝	NoAMt 2.80e	12	54	29⅝	29¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
23	20⅞	NoAmPhll 1	9	11	27½	27¼	27½	+ ½
34⅜	14⅛	NoestUt 1.02	9	190	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	NoCenGs .60	70	16	11½	11	11¼	
11⅞	5½	NorCent Ry		z110	9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	25¾	NoIlGas 1.92	8	27	26¾	26	26¾	
31¼	27⅛	NIlGs pf1.90		4	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
27½	21⅞	NIndPS 1.36	10	25	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ¼
44	37⅝	NNGas 2.60	10	49	38¾	38	38¼	+ ⅜
31⅝	26⅞	NoStPw 1.84	10	37	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
115	112	NSPw pf8.80		z10	112	112	112	
58	53½	NSPw pf4.10		z200	57	56	57	+ 2
50½	49	NSPw pf3.60		z110	50	49½	49½	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅝	Northgate	13	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	18⅝	Northrop 1	8	32	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

BEAR STEARNS

Liquidity Crisis?

That's been a major topic of conversation on Wall Street during the past thirty days. The markets have been difficult!

And yet—here at Bear, Stearns we've kept right on achieving liquidity for our institutional clients. We've been moving blocks of all sizes and types—including a number of very inactive issues. We're proud of the trades we've made in the past four weeks—a **representative** list of them is shown below—and we're equally proud of the fact that every institution that asked us for a bid during the past four weeks received one.

Alexander's, Inc.	400,000
Arundel	31,000
Baker Industries	175,000
Bath Industries	160,000
Broadway Hale Pfd.	20,000
Bunker Ramo	50,000
Burndy Corp.	75,000
Child World	50,000
Family Dollar Stores	112,000
Fashion Fabrics, Inc.	17,000
Fieldcrest Mills	70,000
Globe Union	75,000
Great Western Financial	47,000
Heitman Mortgage	78,000
Hospital Corp. of America	38,000
Jamesway	30,000
LCA Corp.	230,000
Marcor	470,000
Metromedia, Inc.	177,000
Northwest Industries, Inc.	100,000
Northwest Industries, Inc. Pfd. C	59,000
Penn Life	450,000
Ralston Purina	100,000
Reed Tool	48,000
Rite Aid	25,000
SCOA Industries	208,000
Southeast Bancorp	118,000
Tenneco	39,000
Wackenhut	100,000
Westrans	35,000

Bear, Stearns & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange, Inc.
One Wall Street
New York, New York 10005
Chicago / Los Angeles / San Francisco
Dallas / Amsterdam / Geneva / Paris

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 12. — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.50	*.28¼
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.64	†.46
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.25	*.20
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	132.00	126.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton.	87-93	79.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	47-48	35-36
Lead spot, lb.	.16	.15½
Copper elec., lb.	.60-.60½	.52½-¾
Tin (Straits), lb.	2.03½	1.81¾
Zinc, E St. L basis, lb.	.20½-¼	.17-.18
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.372	1.57⅞
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	507.0	398.0

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES
April 12, 1973

World sugar No. 11: May 8.84-90, July 8.55-58, Sept. 8.20-19, Oct. 8.03-7.99, March 7.75-73, May 7.60, July 7.47.

Wool: July 187.0, Oct. 185.0, Dec. 180.0 b.

Cocoa: May 41.53, July 41.15, Sept. 40.30, Dec. 38.63, March 37.53, May 37.63, July 37.63.

Copper: May 70.15, July 68.70, Sept. 67.35, Oct. 66.90, Dec. 66.15, Jan. 65.65, March 65.00, May 64.35.

Orange juice: May 43.28, July 43.65 b, Sept. 44.40 b, Nov. 44.60 b, Jan. 44.80 b.

Potatoes: May 7.70, Nov. 3.45, March 3.97.

Silver: April 222.50, May 222.90, June 224.50, July 226.10, Sept. 229.10, Dec. 233.80, Jan. 234.90, March 237.70, May 240.30, July 242.90.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Ma.	45.35	46.95	45.30	46.95	+200
July	44.10	45.91	44.70	45.91	+200
Oct.	40.47	41.75	40.45	41.60	+120
Dec.	38.49	38.98	38.45	38.70	+ 30
March	38.75	38.99	38.65	38.75	+ 12
May	38.80	38.85	38.80	B38.80	+ 15
July	38.90	39.00	38.90	B38.85	....

B—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
May	2.30	2.34	2.29½	2.30¼	2.29
Jul	2.17½	2.21	2.17¼	2.20½	2.17
Sep	2.16½	2.19¾	2.15¾	2.19	2.15¾
Dec	2.18	2.21¾	2.16¼	2.19½	2.16¾
Mar	2.18½	2.21½	2.17	2.18	2.16½
CORN					
May	1.59¼	1.60½	1.58⅞	1.59⅞	1.58⅝
Jul	1.57½	1.58⅞	1.57¼	1.58⅛	1.56⅝
Sep	1.55⅞	1.56⅞	1.55½	1.55⅞	1.54⅝
Dec	1.52½	1.53⅞	1.52½	1.53¼	1.52
Mar	1.55½	1.57	1.55½	1.56⅛	1.54⅞
May	1.57¼	1.58⅞	1.57½	1.58	1.56½
SOYBEANS					
May	6.30	6.32½	6.24	6.32¼	6.18
Jul	5.88	5.94¾	5.85	5.94¾	5.79¾
Aug	5.60	5.66¼	5.59	5.66¼	5.51½
Sep	4.80	4.89¾	4.78½	4.87½	4.75
Nov	4.14½	4.21¾	4.13	4.20	4.12¾
Jan	4.15	4.22	4.15	4.20	4.13½
Mar	4.17½	4.24	4.17½	4.21½	4.15
May	4.19½	4.24½	4.18½	4.22½	4.16½
SOYBEAN OIL					
May	14.60	14.90	14.60	14.68	14.47
Jul	14.65	14.85	14.55	14.72	14.42
Aug	14.52	14.60	14.35	14.44	14.29
Sep	14.25	14.30	14.07	14.20	14.03
Oct	12.72	12.80	12.54	12.58	12.55
Dec	11.60	11.67	11.40	11.50	11.54
Jan	11.47	11.49	11.25	11.37	11.40
Mar	11.33	11.35	11.09	11.15	11.15
SOYBEAN MEAL					
May	200.50	200.50	200.50	200.50	195.50
Jul	194.70	194.70	194.70	194.70	189.70
Aug	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	186.00
Sep	183.50	183.50	182.00	183.50	178.50
Oct	151.00	153.00	147.00	153.00	145.00
Dec	133.50	135.50	130.00	135.00	131.00
Jan	131.00	132.50	129.50	132.50	129.50
Mar	129.00	129.50	127.00	129.00	125.50

B—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

SILVER					
Apr	224.70	225.80	223.00	223.00	226.40
Jun	227.10	228.60	225.40	225.50	228.90
Aug	230.80	231.00	228.60	228.80	232.20
Oct	233.80	235.00	231.60	232.00	235.50
Dec	236.50	238.20	234.40	235.00	238.30
Feb	239.00	240.60	237.40	237.90	241.30
Apr	242.50	242.80	240.20	240.30	243.80
Jan	245.20	245.30	242.50	242.80	246.40
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Apr	44.10	44.10	43.65	43.90	44.12
Jun	42.40	42.90	42.35	42.90	42.67
Aug	42.50	42.82	42.30	42.70	42.65
Oct	42.10	42.40	41.85	42.35	42.00
Dec	42.52	42.77	42.30	42.75	42.50
Feb	42.70	42.95	42.70	42.90	42.75
Apr	42.70	43.00	42.70	42.90	a42.75

Sales: April 1660; June 5110; Aug 1970; Oct 847; Dec 574; Feb 54; April 24.

SHELL EGGS					
Apr	41.50	42.25	40.65	42.15	41.75
May	39.45	39.70	38.50	38.95	39.10
Jun	42.00	42.20	41.00	41.80	41.10
Jul	46.00	46.00	45.00	45.75	a45.45
Aug	47.30	47.90	47.00	47.90	a47.25
Sep	52.45	52.75	52.05	52.70	52.25
Oct	47.80	49.00	47.80	49.00	48.25
Nov	49.50	49.50	49.00	49.25	49.50
Dec	50.50	51.00	50.50	51.00	a50.40

Sales: April 6 3; May 1610; June 157; July 24; Aug 9; Sep 279; Oct 6; Nov 12; Dec 14.

LIVE HOGS						
Apr	34.27	34.95	34.25	34.95	34.30	Jun
	34.22	34.75	34.05	34.40	34.23	
	34.55	35.05	34.52	34.85	34.83	
Jul	33.45	33.72	33.40	33.60	b33.53	
Aug	31.35	32.07	31.35	a31.85	31.35	
Oct	31.30	31.95	31.30	31.70	31.33	
Dec	31.60	31.80	31.35	a31.70	31.25	
Feb	29.70	b30.10	29.60	a29.85	b29.75	
Apr						

Sales: April 720; June 1547; July 853; Aug 85; Oct 75; Dec 153; Feb 42; April 6.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
May	50.95	51.45	50.95	51.45	51.75
Jul	51.10	51.70	51.10	51.40	50.72
Aug	50.40	51.30	50.40	51.12	50.37
Feb	48.15	48.45	47.95	b48.35	47.73
Mar	47.80	b47.92	a47.65	b47.92	b47.53
May	—	—	—	n47.53	n47.50

Sales: May 1265; July 2050; Aug 1140; Feb 168; March 6; May 0.
Open interest: May 3337; July 1467; Aug 3015; Feb 327; March 47; May 3.
b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

April 12, 1973

Grant WT	223,600	23¼	— ⅜
Gulf Oil	212,400	25⅝	
Levitz Frnit	194,600	11⅞	— ⅜
Am Tel&Tel	173,830	53	+ ⅜
RCA	187,400	28¾	+ ⅜
Fedders	182,300	21⅛	—1⅛
Occiden Pet	176,900	11⅝	+ ⅞
Exxon Cp	172,200	99⅞	—1⅛
Nwst Airl	171,700	29¼	—1
Westgh El	157,500	35⅝	—2⅛
Itek Corp	157,300	29⅞	—4⅛
Am Bdcst	148,300	27¾	+ ¾
Wstn Union	137,300	24⅝	—3⅛
Hamm Pap	132,400	12½	— ½
IntTelTel	126,600	41⅞	— ⅞

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	16.36	14.89
Advances	703	777
Declines	717	647
Unchanged	366	361
Total issues	1786	1785
New 1973 highs	26	11
New 1973 lows	85	99

Most Actives—American

McCro wt n	138,400	10⅛	
Champ Ho	119,200	6⅛	— ⅛
Lerner Str	96,900	42½	
TWA wt	58,700	23¼	— ⅜
Lernr St wt	56,600	28	+ ½
Intl Bknnot	53,600	7⅛	
Inexco Oil	43,600	11¼	+ ⅜
Colt Intl	37,600	6¼	— ½
BanstrCtl Lt	36,900	23⅞	—1⅛
Telepromp	36,100	21¾	—1⅜

Approx total stock sales 2,900,000
Stock sales year ago 5,789,985

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
24.32	24.12	24.21	+.01

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	967.34	975.32	956.73	964.03	— 3.38
20 Trn	200.67	202.10	198.70	199.59	— 1.32
15 Utl	109.02	110.08	108.54	109.50	+ 0.64
65 Stk	304.83	307.33	301.89	304.02	— 0.84

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	127.50	125.42	126.26	—.15
20 Railroads	39.77	39.28	39.45	—.04
55 Utilities	56.22	55.45	55.91	—.21
500 Stocks	113.65	111.83	112.58	—.10

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	60.10	59.83	59.90	—.07
Industrials	66.07	65.79	65.81	—.13
Transportation	42.23	41.98	41.98	—.28
Utility	39.45	39.35	39.45	—.20
Finance	71.34	71.06	71.16	—.02

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
April 11	311,503	380,783	5,771
April 10	365,646	393,366	6,990
April 9	321,586	361,034	6,444
April 6	293,062	310,798	6,000
April 5	272,796	328,296	7,018

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-26

Alcan Alu, Alcon Lab, Allied Chem, AmWWk 5pf, ArmstCk pf, Comb Engin, CombEn pf, Delta AirL, FstNCity wi, Fluor Corp, Fluor pfB, Fost Wheel, FosterWh pf, GnAminv n, Inland Stl, KLM Airl, McGregD, Mercant Str, Monsanto, MorgnJP wi, Ogden Corp, Phelps Dod, Pullman, Schlitz Brw, Smiths Tran, US FidelGty

NEW LOWS-85

Admiral Cp, AllAm Life, Allied Mills, Allrgt Auto, APL Cp pfB, Arkans Best, Ased Trans, Bank of Va, Beech Airc, Belden Corp, Berman, Bwn Sharpe, Brwng Fer, CabotCab F, CamBrn Inv, Cont Invest, Dayco pfA, Dean Witter, DonLuf Jen, Dravo Corp, Edison Bros, Fairmont pf, FederDStr, FstWisc Bk, Flintkote, GAC Cp pf, Gamb 1.75pf, Gatewy Ind, Gn Dynam, Grant WT, Gulton Ind, Harris Inter, Hilton Hotel, Host Intl, Howrd John, Hughes Hat, Idaho Pw, Instit Inv, Int Multifd, Itek Corp, James Fred, KaisC 1.37pf, Kaysr Roth, Kroger Co, Levitz Frnit, LoneStln pf, LVO Corp, Macke Co, Mryld Cup, MayerOsc, Memorex, MtSta TT, Nat Homes, NorCen Gas, Okla NGas, Overn Tran, Park Henn, Pet Inc pf, Philips Ind, Phil Ind pf, Pitney Bow, Porter pf, Premier Ind, Prem Ind pf, Ryder Sys, SanJuan Ra, Saxon Ind, Signal 1pf, Southld Cp, Square D, Super Valu, Swift Co, Systron Don, Texln 1.40pf, Unarco Ind, Unit M&M, Unit Refing, US Home, UV In 5.50pf, VaEP 4.04pf, Wall Murr, WarnC pfB, Wstn Union, Westgh El, Wurlitzer

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 12, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$9.71
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$8.77
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.26
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.41
(w) Apollo/Tempus! Iss.pr.	SF103.43
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$64.48
(w) Asca Corporation	DM13.50
(r) Atlantic Invest	$42.12
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.81
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.25
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF977.85
— (d) Conbar	SF890.00
— (d) Grobar	SF810.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,016.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$6.48
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$12.08
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$11.03
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$10.16
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l	$55.20
(w) Browninvest	$21.61
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$19.03
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.32
(d) Can.Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$6.83
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.83
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.16
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF992
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$139.75
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$969.28
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$9.16
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$11.90
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$9.76
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$793.16
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF96.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF101.25
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF173.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF102.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF330.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$6.54
(w) D.G.C.	$61.42*
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.44
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.44
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,216
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.20
— (w) Dr. Interct.Inv.Fd.	$11.89
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$9.53
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$51.35
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.49
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.33
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.38
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.51
(d) Fiducem	BF1,227
(d) Finance Union	$10.90
(w) First/Fund	$12.83
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.74
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$9.81
— (i) Austl.Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$11.67
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$34.36
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$102.85
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$75.82
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$24.71
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,751
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF109.85
(d) Fonditalia	$12.48
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US)	$4.36
— (w) Fd. Austral.Sterling	Aus.$4.07
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.18
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.28
(d) Fund of Nations	$9.37
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$3.89
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$24.34
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	Berm.$7.48
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$6.26
(w) Haussmann Holdgs.NV.	$4,981.00
(w) Hedged Investors	$10.661
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobet	$31.79
(d) IOOFUND	$12.43
(w) INGROW	$23.34
(d) Interfix	SF391.65
(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.38
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8,942
(w) Intermarket Fund	$183.12
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.01
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$5.11
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$43.58
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd.S.A.	$11.31
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.44
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.14
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$34.42
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$50.60
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,820
(w) Keyfund	$8.61
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.	$11.61
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$21.13
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$21.35
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
— + (r) L&B-T 3-way Fd.	£1.08
— + (r) L&B-T Multi-way	BF500
— + (r) L&B-T IncomeFd	SF500
(w) Luxfund	$24.38
(r) Marlin Fund	$9.02
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.93
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.51
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$7.73
(w) N.A.M.F.	$98.90
(w) Nippon Fund	$37.45
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.28
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$13.01
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.	$2.45
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$31.09
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$9.47
(d) Renta Fund	LF2.165
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3.627
(d) Rentinvest	LF978
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$8.49
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.43
— (d) Global Fund	$7.38
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF76.65
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$6.46
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.95
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.05
— (d) Share Realty	$13.52
— (w) Shareholders Equal.	$6.90
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.99
— (d) Harbor Fund	$5.00
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.49
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.34
— (d) I.T.F.	$10.46
(w) SMB I	DM102.60
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,432.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,214.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$13.32
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$197.80
(w) Star Fund	$8.49
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.93
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF504.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF100.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF119.10
(r) Talent Global Fund	$13.18
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV.	$41.77
(w) Tokyo Valor	$16.85
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.15
TYNDALL GROUP:	
— +† (r) Overseas Fund	$1.62
— +† (r) Do. Accumulat.	$1.84
— +† (r) Overseas (Stg)	£13.60
— +† (r) Do. Accumulat.	£15.50
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 57.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF72.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	—
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF173.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF123.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF98.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF113.50
— (d) Romelac-Invest	SF461.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF275.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF169.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM20.31
— (d) Europafonds	DM48.26
— (d) Unifonds	DM25.01
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.88
— (d) Unispecial I	DM72.19
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.36
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$16.77
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can.38.30
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.25
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,891.70
(w) West. Proprietary N.Y.	$1,791.10
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$543.48
(w) Worldwide Securities	$41.13
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,580.71

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LP — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
	23¼	Nrthp pf1.45		4	24⅛	23¾	24⅛+	¾
	23¼	NwstAirl .45	35	1717	30¾	29	29¾—	1
	52¾	NwtBnc 1.50	15	14	57	56¾	56¾—	½
	22¾	Nwst Ind .65	5	62	23⅝	23¼	23⅜+	⅛
	10½	Nwstlnd wt		16	11⅝	11¼	11½+	¼
	77	Nwlnd pfAS		3	80	80	80	
	78	Nwlnd pfC5		4	86¾	86½	86½+	½
	65¼	NwIln pf4.20		55	66	65½	66	
	22⅛	NwNu 1.82e	12	74	23	22⅞	23	
	25	NwtSt:W .76	8	16	26⅞	26½	26⅞+	⅜
	27½	Norton 1.50	10	16	28⅛	27¾	28⅛+	¼
	33½	NorSim .25b	20	583	36⅝	35⅜	35⅞—	¼
	68⅛	Nrt S pf1.62		9	74½	73½	74½+	⅜
	16¼	Nucor Corp	7	37	18½	17⅞	18½+	½
	15⅛	NVFCo 4.24t	2	24	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
		O						
	12⅞	Oak Ind .32	9	6	14⅝	14¼	14½—	¼
	15⅛	Oakite P .54	13	2	16	16	16	
	10⅛	Occid Pet		1769	11¾	11	11½+	⅞
	48	OccidPt pf 4		14	49	48⅛	49 +	⅞
	43½	OcciP pf3.62		37	45½	44	45½+	1⅛
	25¾	OcciP pf2.16		9	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	½
	12½	OcdenCp .60	8	163	15½	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
	26	Ogdn pf1.67		7	30¾	30	30 —	¾
	20⅞	OhioEd 1.54	11	118	21⅝	21	21⅝+	¾
	25	OklaGE 1.32	13	85	25¾	25½	25½	
	21½	OklaNG 1.24	10	16	21¾	21	21 —	½
	14⅛	OlinCorp .88	12	128	16¼	16	16⅛+	⅛
	8¾	Omark .10r	7	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	
	14½	OneidaL .70	7	1	14½	14½	14½+	¼
	12⅞	Opelika 1	11	4	13½	13¼	13¼	
	16½	OrangR 1.28	12	22	16¾	16⅝	16¾+	⅛
	35⅜	OtisElev 2	10	43	38¾	37¾	38½+	½
	33⅝	OutMar 1.08	10	41	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞+	⅛
	12⅛	OutletCo .65	8	42	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅜
	31⅞	OverniT .44	11	88	31⅝	30⅝	30⅞—	1⅛
	43⅛	OwenCn .81	16	65	46⅛	45½	46 +	¾
	32⅛	OwenIll 1.40	8	63	35	34⅞	34⅞—	⅞
	72½	Owenl pf4.75		4	73¼	72½	72½—	½
	19	Oxfrdind .60	6	4	20¼	20	20⅛—	¼
		P-Q						
	26⅝	PacGsE 1.78	9	187	28⅝	28	28⅛+	½
	23	PacLtg 1.x8	10	33	23⅞	23½	23⅞—	⅜
	31½	PacPetrl .50	23	93	32⅞	32¼	32¾	
	22⅝	PacPL 1.50	11	63	24¾	24⅝	24½	
	17	PacTT 1.20	11	25	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
	85	PacTT pf 6		z10	86	86	86 +	1½
	9⅞	Pac Tin .60a	6	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
	6	PcineWb .30	6	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
	14¾	PaiW pf1.30		2	15¼	15	15 —	½
	6¼	PalmBc .25	10	13	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
	5¾	Pamida Inc	10	110	6¼	5⅞	5⅞—	¼
	8⅝	PanAm Air		522	10⅛	10½	10⅛—	¼
	23¼	PanEP 1.90	9	223	37½	36¾	37 +	¼
	14½	Paprcft .60b	9	16	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	
	14⅛	Pargas .90	11	16	15½	15	15	
	27½	ParHan 1.04	12	6	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
	17½	ParPen .42a	12	31	18¾	18½	18½	
	11	Pasco Inc	71	7	13¼	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
	13	Payl nw .27	11	6	14½	14¼	14½+	½
	25	Peabdy Gal	31	85	33¼	33⅛	33⅛+	1
	2½	Penn Cent		79	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
	7¾	PenDix .20b	9	32	7¾	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
	5½	Penn Fruit		4	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
	85⅛	Penney 1.08	31	183	91	89⅛	89⅝+	⅞
	22½	PaPwLt 1.68	9	28	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜—	¼
	105	PaPL pr8.40		z90	106½	106	106 —	½
	102	PaPL pr8.00		z253	104	104	104	
	59½	PaPL pf4.40		z20	61	60	60 —	½
	21¾	Pennwlt 1.20	13	90	22¼	21¾	21⅞—	½
	22¼	Pennzoil .80	13	228	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛+	¾
	32½	Pennz pf1.33		27	36	34½	35¼+	⅞
	6¼	PeopDrg .20	13	5	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛—	⅛
	33¼	PeopGs 2.24	7	192	34⅝	33¾	34⅜+	⅜
	81⅛	PepsiCo 1.08	27	192	84½	81¾	82⅞—	1⅛
	33	PerkElm .22	42	60	37	36	36½—	¾
	22⅜	Pet Inc 1.35	9	34	29	28⅛	28⅝—	¼
	15¼	PetInc pf 1		7	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	⅜
	15⅞	PetInc pf.83		45	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅝
	22¼	PetePal 1.20	15	6	23⅜	23¼	23⅜—	½
	63¼	PetrieS .40a	33	313	67	66½	66⅞—	⅛
	19	Petrolan .56	13	23	19¾	19¼	19¼	
	20⅛	Petrlm 2.10e		14	23¼	22⅞	23¼+	¼
	39⅛	Pfizer .64a	27	241	41¾	40⅛	40⅞	
	33¼	Phelp D 2.10	11	249	47½	46¼	47¼+	¼
	21½	PhilaEl 1.64	10	149	21⅞	21⅝	21¾—	⅛
	102½	PhilE pf7.85		z30	104½	103½	104½+	1½
	101½	PhilE pf7.75		z10	103⅝	102⅝	103⅝+	1⅛
	58¼	PhilE pf4.40		z100	58¾	58⅝	58¾+	¼
	51	PhilE pf3.80		z50	51¼	51¼	51¼	
	17⅝	PhilSub 1.20	8	4	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
	118	PhilMor 1.20	28	123	133⅝	123	133¼—	¾
	6⅝	Philip In .29	6	83	7	6½	6⅝—	⅛
	14½	Phil Ind pf 1		7	14½	14	14 —	½
	43½	PhillPet 1.30	23	585	46⅝	45⅝	45⅞+	⅜
	13⅞	PhilVH .40a	7	11	14¾	14½	14½—	¼
	33⅝	Pickwik Int	20	31	36	35¼	35⅞+	⅝
	17	PiedNG 1.24	8	8	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
	9⅞	Pier 1 Impt	15	43	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
	45¼	Pllsbry 1.52	12	47	49⅛	48	48 —	1
	18⅝	PionNGs .84	14	23	19⅞	19½	19½	
	15	PitneyB .68	14	124	15½	14⅞	15¼—	⅛
	24¼	Pittston .60b	20	94	29⅜	28¾	28¾—	1
	14¼	Pizza Hut	17	72	17⅞	17⅝	17½	

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¼	3¾	Plan Resrch	11	127	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
19¼	12½	Playboy .12	10	37	13½	12⅞	13⅜+	⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Plessey .10e	13	95	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
		Pless fn.10e		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
143⅞	103½	Polarid .32	100	295	133¾	129	132½—	2¼
56¼	52¼	Ponderosa S	37	125	50¼	55⅝	55⅞—	1⅛
20⅝	16⅛	PopeTa .40b	7	29	19¾	19¼	19¼—	⅜
18⅞	15¼	Portecin .80	7	3	15½	15½	15½—	⅜
82½	80½	Portr pf5.50		z10	80¼	80¼	80¼—	⅛
32½	20⅜	PortGE 1.48	9	30	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
26	19½	PotlatchF 1	10	81	23¼	23	23⅛+	⅛
16⅝	14½	PotmEl 1.08	9	67	15¼	15	15 —	⅛
60	57	PotEl pf4.50		z150	57	57	57 —	¼
54½	51	PotEl pf4.04		z100	51¾	51¾	51¾—	¼
41	36⅝	PotEl pf2.44		2	38½	38½	38½+	¼
47	34⅞	PPGInd 1.50	8	218	35	34¾	34¾	
14⅞	9	Premier .30	9	25	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅝
18¼	14½	Premr pf.92		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
120	93	ProctG 1.56	28	145	101	99½	100⅞+	⅝
9½	8½	ProcRsh .10	25	343	8⅝	8⅜	8½+	⅛
21⅞	15	PSA Inc	10	70	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛+	⅞
24⅝	18⅛	PSvCol 1.36	9	67	19½	19	19⅛+	⅛
25½	22⅞	PSvEG 1.72		159	23½	23⅛	23⅜+	¼
122½	116	PSEG pf9.62		z50	119¾	119½	119¾+	½
107	101	PSEG pf8.08		z00	104	103	104 +	2
105½	100	PSEG pf7.80		70	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝—	⅛
56	53⅞	PSEG pf4.08		z50	54½	54	54	
45	37¼	PSvInd 2.24	11	56	37	37¾	38¼+	⅛
50	45	PSInd pf3.50		z100	47	47	47	
25½	22¼	PSvNH 1.64	10	9	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
25⅛	21	PSvNM 1.08	8	17	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
4⅜	3¾	Pbickr .24t		27	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
6⅝	4¾	Puebiol .23a		19	5	4⅞	5	
10¼	8½	PR Cemt .40	14	31	9¼	9	9¼+	¼
55	45⅞	Pullman 2	14	112	55⅞	55⅛	55¼+	1
19¼	14½	PurexCo .84	10	51	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	
34½	30¼	PugSPL 1.98	9	27	31½	31	31¼—	¼
65⅜	54	Purolair .24	21	16	55⅞	54⅝	55	
47⅛	34½	QuakOat .72	17	66	36¾	35¼	36¾+	⅝
115	85½	QukOat pf 3		2	92	90¼	92 +	3½
44	28	QuakSIO .43	29	196	31⅝	30½	31⅝+	1⅛
24	16½	Questor .53	12	11	17¾	17¼	17½	
		R						
45	37½	RalstonP .75	20	238	40⅝	40	40 —	⅛
22	14	Ramada .12	24	71	15½	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
24	15⅝	Ranco In .92	8	12	17	16¾	16¾+	⅛
21	15	RapdAm .55	5	162	17¾	17¼	17½—	⅜
99⅝	54⅛	RapAm pf 3		3	57½	56½	57⅛+	2½
62½	46	Rap Am pf2.25		6	52¼	51½	52¼—	¼
32¼	23¾	Raybstsm 1	7	12	25¾	25¼	25¾+	1⅛
11¾	8⅛	Raymd .20e	11	9	9	8¾	9	
34⅞	25¼	Raythen .60	11	128	30⅞	29¾	30¼+	⅛
37⅛	25⅛	RCA 1	13	1874	29⅞	28½	29¼+	¾
91	70½	RCA cv pf 4		92	74	73	74 +	1½
53	50½	RCA pf 3.50		z250	51	50½	50½—	½
2⅛	1⅛	vjReadg 1pf		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
28¾	20⅛	RdsBate .25	22	153	23¼	22⅝	23¼+	¾
23¼	11	Redman .12	7	159	12	11½	11⅝—	⅞
19½	10½	Reed Tool	24	6	13½	13⅛	13½—	¼
30⅛	26⅝	ReevBr 1.50	7	10	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
13¾	10⅛	ReichCh .40	9	44	11½	11	11⅛+	⅛
10⅝	9	Reliab St .60	7	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
27½	16¾	RelianEl .70	12	40	19	18½	18⅞—	⅜
48½	30⅞	Relia pf1.60		1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
4⅛	2	Republic Cp	14	134	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
28	21⅞	RepFinS .83	6	3	23¾	23⅝	23¾+	⅜
19⅝	17	RepMtg 1.20	9	6	17½	17¼	17½+	¼
29⅝	24⅛	RepubStl 1a	10	268	29⅝	28⅜	28⅝—	½
33⅞	28⅝	RetailCred 2	10	4	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜—	¼
54⅝	39⅝	RevcoDS .28	26	31	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝+	⅜
9⅝	8½	Revere Cop		12	9	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
74	62⅞	Revlon 1	21	102	63⅝	62¾	62⅞—	⅝
6¾	4⅝	Rexham Cp	11	49	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
29⅝	22½	Rexnrd 1.04	11	8	24⅝	24	24 —	⅛
55¾	44¾	Reylnd 2.59	8	322	46⅝	46⅛	46½ +	⅛
61	45½	Reyl pf 2.25		19	48	47½	47½—	½
17¼	12	ReynMet .40		231	16⅛	15¼	15⅜—	⅞
60¼	56⅛	ReyM pf4.50		8	58¾	58	58½	
18½	10⅝	ReynSec .50	5	11	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
16⅝	13⅞	Richrdsn .80	7	2	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
84¼	67½	RichMr 1.04	22	126	74⅝	73½	74⅜+	1¼
59	41	Richmd 1.04	10	19	44¼	43⅝	44⅜+	⅞
29⅝	21½	RidderP .32	16	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅜
20⅛	16	RiegelTx .90	7	15	18⅞	18¾	18¾+	⅛
17¾	12	RioGran .60	5	37	14⅛	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
17⅜	10	RioGr pf.60		151	10¾	10⅛	10½—	⅛
56¾	35¼	RiteAid .10	43	138	40⅝	39¼	39⅝—	1⅛
40	25	RivianF .86	17	204	26½	26	26	
6⅛	5⅞	RoanST .760		47	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
37⅝	25¼	RobshCn .76	10	28	27½	27	27¼—	¼
87½	65¼	RobinsA .42	39	270	71⅝	70	70⅛—	⅝
24⅛	22⅛	RochG 1.20b	9	13	21	20¾	20¾—	⅛
59⅛	51¼	RochTl 1.40	17	11	55	54⅝	55 +	1⅛
17⅛	13½	Rockwer .28	6	22	13¼	12⅞	12⅞—	¼
32⅝	25½	Rockwll 1.60	9	45	27¾	27¼	27½—	⅛
82½	68½	RkInt pf4.75		5	71	70¾	70¾	
29¼	23½	RkInt pf1.35		1	24½	24½	24½—	¼
116	83	RohmHa .88	27	21	103¼	102¼	103¼	
23½	16⅝	Rohr Ind .80	11	11	17⅝	17½	17½	
36½	19½	Rollinsin .15	23	105	25	24¼	25 +	1
7¾	5	Ronson .20b	13	9	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
32½	23	Roper Cp 1	8	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
34⅝	29⅝	RorerA .76	19	52	30⅛	30	30 —	⅛
45¾	39⅛	RoyCCla .58	21	39	32½	31¾	32⅛—	⅛
44	38⅝	RoylD 2.25e	13	303	43¾	42¾	43¼+	⅜
		RyD fn2.25e		24	43	42¾	43¾	
12⅛	7⅜	Royal Ind	7	50	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
13¼	10¼	RTE Corp	64	34	11	10½	11 +	½

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
92	83	Rubbrm .60	36	112	84	83¼	83½—	1
6¾	4⅝	Rucker Co		12	5½	5	5	
18⅝	14¼	RussTog .70	7	23	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	½
44½	36	RydrSys .30	27	26	35¾	35½	35¾—	½
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7	4½	Safeard Ind	9	30	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
44⅛	35⅝	Safewy 1.40	10	29	36½	36	36⅛+	⅝
30⅛	26	StJoeM 1.80	9	61	27	26¾	27 +	⅛
17	15½	StJo LP 1.10	9	6	16	15¾	16 +	⅛
46⅛	37½	StLSaF 2.50	6	25	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	
15¼	14	StPaulS .56e		63	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	½
46½	37¾	StRegisP 1.60	12	44	41	40⅝	41 +	⅞
12⅛	8⅞	SalantCo .24	6	76	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
20⅛	16⅞	SanDGs 1.30	9	78	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
18⅛	9½	Sandrs Asso	18	189	10½	9¾	10⅛+	⅛
17⅞	13	Sangamo .43	9	6	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
23¾	14⅞	SJuan 2.19t	10	8	14⅝	14½	14½—	½
34⅛	25⅛	SFe In 1.60a	8	353	28	27½	27¾+	¼
9⅞	8	SFeInd pf.50		1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
58⅝	42½	SanFeInt .30	23	53	48	47¼	48	
8½	6¼	SarWeSc .30	13	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
15	15	SavanE 1.12	10	17	15½	15¼	15¼	
18½	17½	SavnEA .33e		1	17¾	17¾	17¾+	¼
10⅛	7	SavA Stp .24	10	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	
13¾	7	SavODr .12h	14	40	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	SavinB Mch	21	27	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8⅞	Saxon Ind	7	126	8⅞	8¼	8⅝—	⅛
27½	15¾	SCA Svc	19	30	17	16⅛	16⅝—	⅛
12½	7	Schaefer Co		62	9¾	9½	9½	
151½	130	ScherPlg .96	51	191	150	149¼	149½—	½
66	53	SchlitzBr .56	29	37	66¼	65½	66 +	1
104½	89½	Schimbg .50	49	238	95⅝	95¼	96 —	1
18⅛	13⅛	SCM Corp	9	59	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5½	SCOAInd .60	17	81	6	5¾	5⅞—	⅛
21⅞	12½	ScotLFd .68	5	439	13½	12¾	13⅛+	⅛
44¾	36	ScotFetz .88	15	73	39½	38½	38¾—	⅛
15⅛	9½	ScotIFor .60	8	16	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
16½	12¼	ScottPap .50	11	276	14⅝	14¼	14⅛+	⅛
28¼	20⅛	ScovilMf .75	9	153	22¼	21⅞	21¾+	⅛
69	50¼	Scovil pf2.50		19	54¼	53½	53½—	⅞
9⅛	7¼	ScudDuoVr		43	7⅝	7⅛	7½ +	⅛
8⅞	8⅛	Scudd pf.15k		28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
57¼	37½	SeaCstL 2.20	6	76	39½	39⅛	39⅜+	⅛
12	7⅛	SbdWA .55t	8	84	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝+	⅛
15⅝	11	Seagrve .17r	7	3	11¾	11½	11¾+	⅛
27½	17⅜	SealdPw .72	8	10	19½	19	19½+	⅛
122	103½	SearleG 1.30	38	66	117¼	117	117 —	⅛
123⅛	93¾	SearR 1.43a	26	350	105⅝	104¼	104⅝—	¼
9¼	3½	Seatrain Lin		24	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
64½	35⅞	Sedcoinc .08	30	146	50	47	49⅞+	2⅛
21⅞	15	Servmt .59b	8	35	15⅛	15	15⅛+	¼
12⅛	9¾	Shaksepre .28	10	7	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
22	14¼	Shapell .10	8	9	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
57⅝	45⅛	ShellOil 2.40	12	150	48⅛	47¾	47⅞—	⅛
34⅝	31¾	ShellT 1.25e	17	2	33	32⅞	32⅞—	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	ShellrGl .56	7	30	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
24½	19	ShllGl pf1.40		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
34½	22⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		6	23½	22¾	22¾—	¾
51⅝	39¾	Sherw Wm 2	11	66	42¾	41⅝	41⅝—	¾
15¾	13	SierraPc .86	10	x36	13¾	13⅝	13½—	⅛
22⅝	17⅛	Signal .60b	9	67	18⅞	18½	18⅝—	⅛
48¼	39½	Signal pf2.20		26	41¼	40½	40½—	¼
20	16¾	Signal pf 1		86	17¾	16¾	17⅛—	¾
51	43½	Signode Cp	19	25	48¾	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
5¾	3¾	Simm Prec	11	3	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
28	19⅛	Simmons .88	11	59	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝+	⅜
60⅝	51⅛	SimpPat .30	46	64	53⅝	51⅝	51⅝—	1⅞
73½	52¾	Singer 2.40	11	113	53⅞	53¼	52⅝—	⅛
96	70	Singr pf3.50		3	73½	72½	73 —	1⅛
24¾	18¾	SkaggCo .40	26	29	24¼	24	24¼+	⅜
69¼	60	Skelly Oil 1	20	139	63¾	63½	63½—	½
44	28	SkilCp .93a	14	21	33¼	32⅛	33 +	1⅛
33⅝	16⅝	Skyline .24	10	165	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
22½	16¾	SmithAO .74	9	30	18⅛	18¼	18⅛+	⅛
55	40	SmithInt .40	23	10	43	42¾	42¾	
59⅞	45⅞	Smith KF 2	15	111	53⅛	52	52 —	1
20⅞	18⅝	SmithTr .40	9	12	21⅝	20¾	21⅜+	⅜
21¾	12	Sola Bas .50	9	18	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Sonesta		20	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
57¼	41⅛	Sony Corp	43	147	49¾	48¾	49⅛+	½
		SonyCp fn		5	47¼	47¼	47¼	
31¾	25½	SooLin 1.62h	7	18	29⅜	28½	29	
10	8¼	SOS Con .27	7	11	8½	8¼	8⅜	
25	20⅝	SCarEG 1.43	11	32	21½	21	21½+	⅛
35¾	33¼	SCEG pf2.50		1	33½	33½	33½	
24	21⅛	SoJerin 1.52	9	1	22	22	22 —	⅛
20	13⅞	Southdwn In	5	9	14¼	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
35½	27¼	Sodw pf1.80		15	28	27½	27¼	
38⅞	32⅛	SoeastBk .76	18	133	35⅝	35	35⅜+	⅝
17½	16	SoestPS 1.28	11	2	16	16	16	
28½	24	SoCalE 1.56	9	183	24⅝	24⅜	24½+	⅛
20⅞	18⅛	SouthCo 1.34	9	409	19¼	18⅞	19 —	⅛
40⅛	34½	SoulGE 1.96	8	14	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜—	⅛
66⅝	56¾	SouNGs 1.50	12	51	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛—	⅛
45	38½	SoNET 2.72	10	22	41	40¾	41 +	1
43⅝	33	SouPac 2.16	6	89	36½	35	36⅛	
7	6½	Sou Ry pf.50		12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
32¼	22½	Southld .24b	16	138	22¾	21¾	22 —	⅜
35⅝	25⅛	SouUGs 1.20	10	44	28	27½	27⅝+	⅛
52¼	37¼	SouRy 1.72	10	59	40	39½	39½+	¼
8⅝	5⅝	Sparton .20	5	4	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
118¼	94¼	Squibb 1.56	31	167	103½	102	102½—	¾
40½	22⅝	SperryHut 1	6	x39	23⅝	22¾	23¾+	¼
17½	11¼	Sprague El	64	43	14½	14¼	14¼	
15½	12¼	SpringM .60	8	9	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
38	28½	SquareD 1a	18	56	28⅝	28	28 —	1
56⅞	39½	StBPaint .22	42	56	46⅛	44¾	45 —	1¾
90¼	80½	StOilInd 2.49	16	305	89⅞	88½	88½—	1½

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
99	73½	StdOil-Cal 3	13	576	88¾	86¼	87½—	1⅛
55	51¼	StdBr pf3.50		z100	53	53	53	
50¼	39¾	SperryR .60	17	929	41¾	39⅞	40 —	1¼
30¼	15⅞	StdIntl .40	9	2	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛—	⅛
27½	24⅝	StaleyM 1.40	9	6	27¾	27⅛	27½—	¼
55½	49⅝	StBrand 1.73	15	17	51¾	50¾	51	
14	6⅞	SwAirm .37t	8	59	7¾	7½	7⅝+	⅜
17⅛	11½	SwstPSv .73	12	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
105	84½	StOilOh 2.70	22	212	97	97¼	97¾	
9¼	6¾	StPress .10e	10	65	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
11⅝	10⅝	StPrudnt .46	11	47	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
44⅞	33	StanWk .84b	13	3	36	35¾	35⅞	
16⅛	11	Stanray .40	8	15	11½	11⅜	11⅜—	½
23	16¼	Starrett .80a	8	6	17⅛	17	17⅛+	¼
29	24⅛	StalMl 2.40e	10	28	25¼	25⅛	25¼+	⅛
45½	40⅝	StaufCh 1.90	12	42	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8½	SterchBr .43	7	1	9	9	9 +	⅛
37⅛	32⅛	SterDrug .55	29	116	35½	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
35⅝	28⅝	Stevens 1.50	10	64	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞+	⅝
35⅞	29⅛	StewWa 1.35	10	5	33⅝	33	33⅝+	⅝
21¾	16⅛	StokeVanC 1		70	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
14⅛	10¾	StokVC pf 1		2220	13⅛	12⅛	12⅞+	⅛
44	38⅝	StoneWeb 2	9	3	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞+	⅛
13⅝	9⅞	StoneCon .30	10	9	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
44	22	StorerBg 1b	12	33	29⅛	28½	28⅞+	⅜
15⅝	9⅞	StridRite .65	7	8	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
55	42	StuWor 1.32	6	5	44⅛	44	44⅛	
17⅝	9½	SuavSh .15e	11	42	12½	11¾	11⅞+	⅛
33	25¼	Sub Prp .78	13	12	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞—	⅜
10½	7¼	SuCrest	36	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
25⅛	21	Sun Chm .40	11	21	22⅛	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
52⅛	42⅛	SunOil 1b	14	20	50½	50½	50½	
46⅛	41½	Sun O pf2.25		46	45½	45¼	45¼—	½
34¾	25⅝	Sunbeam .84	16	25	27⅜	27¼	27⅜+	⅛
28⅛	19⅝	Sundstrd .80	17	27	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
53⅛	44½	Sunds pf3.50		1	45¼	45¼	45¼+	¼
14¾	10⅛	Sunshne Mn		87	11⅞	11½	11½—	⅛
24⅞	17⅝	SupValu .76	8	13	17½	17⅛	17½—	⅜
353	265	Supr Oil 1.40	209	19	258	265	265 —	3
14¼	7½	SupmkG .20	15	68	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅛
23	20	Supm pf1.30		30	20¼	20	20 —	1
24⅞	19⅝	Survy 2.75h		11	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
19	16⅛	Sutro 1.76e	9	49	17⅛	16⅞	17	
12⅝	8¼	Swank .68a	9	12	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
29⅞	25⅞	SwiftCo .75	8	177	27	25½	25⅞—	1½
11⅞	9½	SwstFor Ind	5	24	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
37⅛	26⅞	Sybron .64	17	27	29½	29¼	28½+	⅛
62	50	Sybrn pf2.40		3	50½	50	50 —	⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Systron Don	9	92	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅛
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58⅞	38½	Taft Brd .60	14	32	40	39½	39½—	½
20	10⅞	Talcott .27p		20	14½	13½	13½—	⅞
11½	7⅞	Talleyl .20r	6	34	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅞	12	Talley pfB 1		59	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
22⅛	18⅛	TampaE .84	12	375	20⅛	20	20 +	⅛
45⅞	25	Tandy Corp	18	68	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝+	⅛
23	15⅛	Tappan .40	7	213	16⅞	16	16 —	⅛
20¼	12½	Techniccn	24	1	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
57⅛	35½	Tekrtnx .20e	22	141	39⅞	38½	39⅞+	⅞
19¾	6¾	Telecor .24h	6	30	7⅞	7	7¼—	½
20½	14¼	Teledyn .59t	8	143	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Telex Cp	23	111	4¼	4	4	
24⅝	17½	Templel .32	11	54	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛+	⅞
33⅞	24¾	Tennco 1.36	10	220	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
8⅞	5¼	Tennco wt A		115	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
112¼	92¼	Tennc pf5.50		32	95⅞	95	95⅞+	1
43⅛	32⅛	Tesoro Pet	12	126	36½	35⅝	35⅝—	¾
43½	35⅛	Texaco 1.72	12	1143	40¾	39¾	40⅛+	¼
61¼	51¾	TexETr 1.58	17	59	55⅝	54¾	55¼+	
40	30⅞	TexGsT 1.58	13	24	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝—	½
25¼	17⅞	TexGlfln .60	23	360	24	23½	23⅞	
27½	21	Texaslnd 1b	9	13	22	21⅞	22	
189⅝	148¾	TexInst 1.12	36	85	161½	158⅝	158⅝—	2⅜
39	24½	TexOilG .01	43	104	30¼	30	30⅛+	⅛
23¼	18⅞	TexPLd .54e	5	21	19¾	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
34½	28⅝	TexUt 1.04	14	85	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
31⅛	26½	Texfi Ind	10	20	29⅛	29	29 —	⅛
34⅝	21⅛	Textron .96	9	133	22¼	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
44½	33	Textr pf2.68		5	34¾	34¾	34¾	
24¼	24⅛	Textr pf1.40		4	24⅞	24½	24½—	⅛
22	13¾	Thiokol .40a	9	21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
101¼	85¾	ThmBet 1.12	31	56	90½	89	89½+	¾
21⅞	12	Thomln .40b	10	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24⅞	15½	ThompJW 1	7	37	15⅞	15½	15½—	¼
12	8½	ThriftyD .37	9	85	8¾	8½	8⅛	
28¼	21¾	TI Corp 1.32	7	15	23¾	22½	22⅝—	½
39½	23⅛	TidwatM .50	16	35	31	30⅛	31 +	⅞
73¼	37½	Time In 1.90	11	141	41¾	40¾	40¾+	⅛
75⅞	18	TimeMir .20	14	65	18⅝	18	18⅝	
42⅛	36½	Timkn 1.80a	9	16	37½	37	37 —	⅛
25	17¾	TishRlt .42b	23	9	21	20⅝	20⅝	
9⅝	7¾	Tobin Pkg		6	8	8	8	
24¾	17⅛	Tod Ship .80		1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
30⅛	27¾	ToledE 1.52	9	23	28¼	28	28⅛—	⅛
45	20	ToolRh 1.14t	13	259	25⅝	23¾	24⅞—	⅜
17½	11¾	TootRol .46b	11	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
69½	49⅛	TraneCo .96	16	1	53	53	53	
43	33¼	TranUn 1.33	13	35	37½	36½	35⅛—	⅛
42⅞	31¾	Trans W Air	13	883	42½	41⅛	41⅝—	⅞
29¼	25¾	TrWAir pf 2		4	28¾	28½	28¾—	⅛
15¼	9¼	TranWd Fin	6	34	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝+	¼
17⅞	13¾	Transm .55b	10	342	14⅞	14	14 —	
15	13	Transcn .43	12	16	13⅞	13½	13½—	⅜
42¼	31⅛	Travelrs .84	9	741	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛—	⅛
50¼	40⅝	Travelr pf 2		4	41	40¾	41 +	¼
14⅞	9	TrvLdg .25e	12	10	9½	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
34¼	29	TriCon 2.27e		32	30	29¾	30 —	¼
37	29½	TriSM 2.65e	10	15	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝—	⅛
16⅛	13¼	Triangln .20	10	3	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
21	15⅝	TriangP .30	7	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	½
25⅞	17	Trinitytn .55	12	35	20½	19⅛	19⅞—	½
57⅞	38⅛	Tropicana	42	122	43½	42	42⅛+	⅛
34⅝	24	TRW In 1.04	12	40	29⅝	28¾	28¾—	⅝

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
82½	66	TRW pf4.50		5	67¾	66¼	66¾+	⅜
89⅛	68½	TRW pf4.40		48	73½	72¼	72¼—	⅞
207	148	TRW pf4.25		1	176	176	176 +	23
15¼	13	TucsonG .78	10	53	15½	14¼	14⅞—	⅛
12⅛	8	Twent Cent	10	123	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
25¼	17½	TylerCp .25	7	21	20¼	19⅞	19⅞ +	⅛
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34½	18⅞	UAL Inc	31	1142	26⅞	25¼	25½—	1½
33¼	19¾	UAL pf.40		8	26⅛	26	26 —	1¼
22¼	19¾	UARCO 1.13	10	53	19⅞	19	19⅞+	⅞
19½	17¼	UGI Cp 1.22	9	15	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
21⅛	15¾	UMC Ind .78	9	43	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞+	½
11⅛	9⅛	Unarco .43	7	16	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
46¼	40⅛	U Camp 1.08	17	45	44⅝	44	44 +	⅝
51⅛	41⅛	UnCarbide 2	12	403	42⅞	42½	42⅞+	⅛
41⅞	30	UnCom 1.26	8	19	33	32¼	32¾—	¼
13⅛	6⅛	Union Corp	12	57	7	6¾	6¾—	¼
15⅛	16⅛	Un Elec 1.28	12	261	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
103	103	UnEl 7ipf 8		1	105½	105½	105½+	1
103¼	97½	Un El pf7.44		2	99½	99½	99½+	½
62¾	57	Un El pf4.56		z250	61	60½	61 +	2
62	57	Un El pf4.50		z90	62	62	62 +	1
27⅞	6⅛	Un Fidelity	5	535	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	1
47¼	35	UnOCal 1.60	11	473	38½	38	38 —	½
54¼	48⅛	UCCa pf3.53		62	50¼	49⅛	50 —	¼
72½	55	UnPac Cp 2	12	146	59⅛	57⅛	57¼—	1⅛
13¼	11⅛	UnPac pf.47		7	12	11⅞	12	
49	31⅛	Un,onam .80	12	18	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	
16	12½	Uniroyal .70	8	154	13½	13¼	13¼—	¼
105½	103¼	Uniryal pf 8		z490	104⅝	102¼	103½—	1
7⅛	2¼	Unishops		173	3	2⅞	3	
13⅜	7½	Unit Brands	10	73	8⅝	8½	8½—	¼
45¼	34⅛	Unit Air 1.80	8	54	35⅛			
15½	10¾	UBrd pf1.20		11	14⅛	14	14	
13	8⅛	UnitCp .70e		104	9	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
15	11⅛	UnitFin Cal	8	38	11⅝	11¼	11½—	⅛
31	24⅛	UnitGas .84	11	21	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
34⅛	31	Utilum 2.34	8	25	31⅝	31¼	31¼—	⅛
6⅛	5⅝	Unitln pf.42		2	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	¼
32⅛	22	Unitlnn .10	22	18	24⅜	24	24 —	¼
28⅛	25⅛	UJerBk 1.04	10	7	25⅞	24⅝	24⅞—	¼
22½	19¼	UnMM 1.20	7	165	19⅝	19	19 —	⅛
10⅛	8¼	Un Nuclr	31	15	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
1⅛	1¼	UnitPk Min	35	13	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
27½	17⅞	UnRefng .15	8	28	18⅝	17¾	18⅛—	⅜
44¾	38	USFidG 2.40	11	109	44⅛	43	43⅛+	⅝
39¼	28½	USFor 6.07e		34	29⅜	29	29⅛+	⅜
24⅞	20	US Frgt 1.40	11	50	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	
27¼	22¾	USGyps 1.60	8	148	23¾	23½	23½—	⅜
32¼	26⅞	USGy pf1.80		8	28⅛	27¾	27¾	
23¼	11½	USHome .12	6	50	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞—	⅛
21⅛	13⅞	US Ind .65	6	125	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
35½	24¼	USLeasg .20	22	17	26	25⅛	25⅞—	½
23¼	15¼	US Shoe .95	8	28	16⅛	15½	15⅞—	⅝
37¼	29	USSteel 1.60	11	550	34¼	33⅝	33⅞—	⅛
20	13½	USTobac .64	10	20	15	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
22¾	17¾	UniTel 1	13	209	20⅛	19¾	19¾—	⅛
7⅛	4⅞	UnTel wt		7	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
30	24½	UnTl 2pf1.50		13	25¾	25½	25⅛+	⅛
34½	26¼	UnTel pf1.50		1	29¼	29¼	29¼+	2
12⅞	7¼	Unitrode Cp	12	32	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝+	⅛
33	30	UnLeaf 1.64	7	5	31¾	30¼	30½	
25½	16⅛	Univ Oil Pd	14	215	18⅞	18	18⅛—	⅛
11¾	7	Univ Cmptg		55	9	8½	8⅝—	⅛
140⅞	117	Upjhn 1.60a	43	223	140½	138½	138⅝—	1¼
15½	11½	UrisBldg .40		106	15⅝	15	15¼	
75¼	53	USLIFE .54	16	248	63⅞	61¾	62¼—	⅜
22¾	17⅛	USM stp .60	8	25	18¼	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
33¼	29	USM pf2.10		1	29½	29½	29½—	⅛
20	18⅛	USM pf1.50		z100	19	19	19	
91	79⅛	UtahInt .84a	30	50	88½	87½	87⅜—	⅞
37⅞	34¼	UtahPw 2.08	9	14	35⅞	35½	35½—	¼
28½	23½	UV Ind 1a	6	10	25¾	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
71	67½	UV In pf5.50		12	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	
24¾	20¾	UV In pf1.36		5	22¼	22¼	22¼—	¼
		V						
19½	13¼	Varian Assc	21	22	14¼	14	14 —	¼
20¼	12½	VCA Cp .44	10	76	14⅝	14¼	14½+	¼
34⅛	27¼	Veeder 1.60	9	3	28½	28½	28½—	⅛
15	10½	VendoCo .40	13	16	11½	11¼	11⅜	
34⅛	26⅝	VF Corp .59	15	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
20	12½	Viacom Int	16	20	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
18¾	13	VictCmp .50	16	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	¼
23⅞	18⅛	VaEPw 1.12	9	217	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛+	⅜
105½	100	VaEP pf7.72		z40	101	101	101 —	1½
104⅞	99½	VE 72 pf7.72		z200	102½	102½	102½+	½
103	95½	VaEP pf7.20		z50	95½	95½	95½	
67¼	64	VaEP pf4.80		z100	65	64⅞	65 +	¼
58½	55	VaEP pf4.04		z50	53	53	53 —	2
19½	11½	Vornado .97t	6	1054	12⅛	11½	11⅞—	½
22½	17⅝	VSI Corp .32	10	37	19	18⅞	19 +	⅞
28⅛	25⅛	VulMat 1.09	9	18	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	¼
13¼	10	VWR Un .48	15	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
		W						
58	50	WabR pf4.50		z30	51½	51	51	
44⅛	39	Wachova .62	18	8	39¾	39½	39⅝+	¼
96⅛	84½	Wach pf2.20		12	86	85	85	
32⅛	24¼	WchRI 2.36e	10	43	25⅝	25	25¼—	⅜
22⅞	17⅝	Walgreen 1	9	15	18¼	18	18 —	⅜
54½	49⅞	WalkH 1.20a	14	57	51¾	50¼	51¾+	1½
25⅞	21½	WallBus .40	15	2	21¾	21½	21½	
16¼	13⅛	WallMur .60	5	24	13⅝	13⅛	13½—	¼
34⅛	21½	WalMart Str	31	3	21¾	21⅛	21¾	
33½	17⅞	Wang Labs	29	36	20	19½	20 +	⅞
12	8⅛	Ward Foods		17	8¾	8½	8½—	½
20½	15¼	Warnaco .80	7	255	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
16	11	WrnerCo .50	9	5	13	12¾	12¾—	¼

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
37¼	23⅝	WrnCom .25	11	233	26½	25½	25⅝+	1
133⅞	91	WrnC pf4.25		1	93	90	90 +	½
78	41½	WrnC pf1.25		8	52	50½	53½+	3
116	95⅞	WarLb 1.20a	32	99	104⅞	103½	103½—	⅛
43½	27	WarnSwa 1	19	10	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛+	⅝
26	23½	WashGs 1.88	7	30	25½	25	25¼+	¼
17¾	16⅝	WashStl .92	7	7	18¼	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
27¼	20½	WasWP 1.44	10	9	21⅛	21	21⅛	
41¾	23¼	Walkin Jhns	13	41	24⅛	24	24 —	1
11¼	9	Way Gos .76	10	1	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
4⅛	3¼	Wean Unit		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
9⅛	8	WeanUnit pf		6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
11¼	8⅞	Wealhrd .40	8	24	9¾	9½	9¾+	⅜
8¼	5⅛	Webb Del E	8	30	6	5¾	5⅞—	⅛
17⅞	11¼	WellMcL .50	7	8	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
21¾	17⅛	WelsMkt .50	11	70	18⅛	18	18⅛	
2⅜	1⅞	Welbilt Corp		18	2	1⅞	1⅞	
25½	21¼	WellsFar .86	10	25	22½	22¼	22½+	¼
25⅞	21⅞	WlIFM 1.97e	11	23	24⅞	23⅝	24 +	¼
21⅛	12	WellsRG .60	6	11	12⅛	12¼	12½—	¼
18¼	14⅛	WescoF .03r	8	5	16¼	16	16¼+	½
25⅝	20⅛	West Tra .60	11	7	23	22½	22½—	½
63⅛	59½	WtPP pf4.50		z100	61½	61¼	61¼+	1¼
30⅝	22½	WPtPep 1.20	8	44	24½	24¼	24¼	
14⅛	9	WnAirL .10r	14	359	11½	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
37⅛	30⅞	WnBnc 1.40	10	99	33¼	32⅞	32⅞—	⅛
14½	10⅛	Wn Pac Ind	14	13	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
49½	27⅛	WnUnin 1.40	9	1373	27⅜	24⅞	24⅞—	3½
47⅝	35⅞	WestgEl .97	16	1575	36⅝	34⅞	35⅛—	2⅛
64	53⅛	Wst E pf2.90		z150	53⅞	58⅛	53⅞	
27¾	22	Wstvco 1.05	14	37	24⅛	24	24	
31¾	25¾	Weybrg 1.20	9	2	25¾	25¾	25¾—	¼
56¼	44¼	Weyerhs .86	22	540	54⅝	54	54 —	⅜
57⅛	48⅜	Wyhr pf2.75		8	54⅝	54	54⅝+	⅝
23¼	14½	WhelFry .40	15	60	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
21⅝	17⅞	WheelPitt St	6	15	19¼	19⅛	19¼+	⅛
64⅞	59⅛	WhelPit pf 6		z120	63	62	63 +	½
37⅛	29¼	Whirlpool .55	15	101	33	31⅝	32⅛+	⅜
21⅞	14¼	WhitCon .50	6	227	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝—	¼
41½	37¼	WhitC pfC 3		x2	37¼	37¼	37¼+	¼
16	11⅛	White Motor	15	39	12½	12⅛	12¼+	¼
7¾	5¼	Whittaker	15	443	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
28⅛	18⅞	WickesCrp 1	9	108	19⅛	19	19⅛	
8	6	WiebtSt .25b	8	3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
47⅛	30	WillRoss .48	23	40	33⅝	32¾	33	
56⅝	41⅛	Williams Co	12	74	49¼	48⅝	48¾—	½
36⅛	23⅛	Wms Co wt		38	30⅝	29½	29⅞—	⅝
50	39⅞	Wms C pf.80		2	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	½
41¾	36	WinnDx 1.20	18	19	37¾	37⅛	37¼+	¼
27⅛	12⅛	Winnebago	16	377	13⅝	12⅛	12⅞—	⅝
25⅛	23⅛	WisEIP 1.60	9	30	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
114¾	111	WisE pf8.90		z120	113¾	113	113 —	¾
18	17	WiscPS 1.20	9	30	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
24¼	20⅛	WitcoCh .99	8	20	20¾	20⅝	20⅝—	⅜
7⅛	4⅛	WolvWW .10	30	26	5	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
19⅛	13	Wometco .48	13	8	15⅝	15½	15½	
19⅝	14½	WoodsCp .43	10	7	15⅛	15	15⅛—	⅛
31⅛	20⅛	Wolwth 1.20	8	609	22¼	21⅝	21⅞—	⅝
47½	35⅛	Wolw pf2.20		25	36	35½	36	
7⅛	5⅛	World Arwy	11	9	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	¼
66	63½	Wrigley 2.40	13	15	65	64½	65 +	½
17½	12⅛	Wurlitzer .60	6	22	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	½
		X						
170	143⅞	XeroxCp .84	43	347	153¾	152½	153⅛—	⅛
28½	18½	Xtra Inc	9	16	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅜
		Y						
13	10	YngSDr .10e	31	15	12¾	12½	12¾+	½
		Z						
43½	26	ZaleCorp .68	14	4	28¾	28½	28⅝—	⅛
37¼	24⅛	Zapata Corp	8	45	27	26½	26½—	⅛
73	34⅞	Zapata pf 2		1	53	53	53 +	1
29¾	13⅛	Zayre Corp	6	37	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
56	37⅛	ZenithR 1.40	16	133	42	41⅛	42 +	½
20⅞	13⅛	Zurn Ind .28	16	18	14¾	14⅛	14½—	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

ROBECO celebrates its 40th Anniversary—with its shareholders

40 years ago a few merchants in Rotterdam decided, following the great slump, that they might do better if they pooled their capital, than if they continued to invest as individuals. They formed an investment club, which they called Rotterdamsch Beleggingsconsortium (literally translated—Rotterdam Investment Company) and which started with assets of one million guilders (at that time the equivalent of £123,000). From such small beginnings has grown the giant international investment trust known today as ROBECO*, with hundreds of thousands of shareholders throughout the World and assets currently valued at more than 4,000 million guilders (at today's rate of exchange over £550 million). During the past 40 years the actual value of a ROBECO share (adjusted for scrip issues) has increased more than sevenfold. With a record like this, we can look back on the past with satisfaction and towards the future with confidence.

We would have liked to celebrate our 40th anniversary with all shareholders, but this is impossible considering their numbers and the fact that they live in all parts of the World. We could, perhaps, have declared a special dividend, but what would be the point, since shareholders would merely be giving a present to themselves.

What we feel we can do is to get closer to our shareholders. A number of them we do reach with our Annual and Interim Reports, but the vast majority we do not know, since the shares are held in Bearer form. We can also try to attune our future operations to your wishes and ideas. Your answers to the questionnaire opposite will be of great assistance to us in determining future policy as regards our relations with our shareholders and, at the same time, will enable us to give you direct information about your investment in ROBECO.

We also hope to see some of our British shareholders at the Doelen Hall in Rotterdam on Saturday 29th September 1973—not only to tell you more about ROBECO, but also to celebrate the occasion with an anniversary festival.

Even if we cannot see you in Rotterdam, we are most interested in your views and we hope you will spare the time to complete and send us the questionnaire opposite.

**Why ROBECO? As a complete sideline, this is a rather interesting tale. Soon after Rotterdamsch Beleggingsconsortium received a quotation for its shares on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, a compositor on one of the leading Dutch papers was perplexed as to how he could contain such a long name in the few millimetres of space he had available in the share prices table. He hit upon the happy idea of taking the first two letters of each word and adding "co" for consortium. Hence ROBECO, a name which is now known World-wide in investment circles.*

1 How did you first learn of ROBECO?
- a *By word of mouth* ☐
- b *The Annual Report* ☐
- c *Our brochure* ☐
- d *Advertising* ☐
- e *Your bank* ☐
- f *Your broker or other investment consultant* ☐
- g *A newspaper article* ☐
- h *Other means—*

Please tick appropriate box or state other means.

....

2 What induced you to buy your ROBECO shares?
- a *Confidence* ☐
- b *Gradual income growth* ☐
- c *Gradual capital appreciation* ☐
- d *Security* ☐
- e *Just for fun* ☐
- f *Other reasons—*

Please tick appropriate box or name other reasons.

....

3 Do you have any suggestions for improving our information to shareholders?
- a *Regular meetings* ☐
- b *Visits to Rotterdam* ☐
- c *More brochures* ☐
- d *Newsletters* ☐
- e *Easier availability of our reports and other material* ☐
- f *More advertising* ☐
- g *Other suggestions—*

Please tick appropriate box or make other suggestions.

....

4 What are your first thoughts when you hear or read the name ROBECO?

....

....

....

More elaborate answers than space permits you to give here are welcome on a separate sheet.

I would like you to send me one/two tickets* for the anniversary celebration at the Doelen Hall in Rotterdam on Saturday, 29th September, 1973.
*We have many hundreds of thousands of shareholders, so you will appreciate there must be a ballot for tickets. Those who are disappointed will receive a small present as a memento.

NAME ______________________

ADDRESS ______________________

____

____

OCCUPATION ______________ DATE OF BIRTH ________
BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE

ROBECO
P.O. BOX 973 ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND.

IHT 13/4

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25⅝	16⅞	AAR Corp	14	4	17¾	17½	17½+	⅛
12⅞	7	AAVCos .20	6	18	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
11⅛	9¾	AbrdMf .40b	6	10	10¼	10	10¼+	¼
3¼	2	Aberden Pet	37	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
2¼	1⅝	Acme Prec		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
18	7½	Action Ind	10	19	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Adam Russl	10	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6½	2⅞	ADM Indust	6	2	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
19¾	13¾	Admirltn .50	5	6	14½	14¼	14¼+	⅛
17½	11¼	Adobe Corp	30	16	13¾	13½	13½	
5½	4	A&EPlast P	7	10	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
2⅝	1¼	Aerodex Inc		2	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
4⅝	2¾	Aeronca Inc		27	3	2⅞	3	
3⅝	2½	Aerosol	10	1	2½	2½	2½	
21¼	14⅞	Aerovox Cp	36	63	19¾	18⅞	19¾+	1½
8⅞	5⅞	AffilCap .39t	4	6	6	6	6 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Affil Cp wt		8	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
10⅞	6⅝	Affil Hsp .20	16	1	7	7	7 +	⅛
12	9¾	Airborn Frt	19	5	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
11¼	8½	Airpax 1.10t	8	23	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅜
19½	14⅛	Airwick .14	31	233	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	½
19¾	15¼	AjaxMag .60	17	3	17⅞	17¾	17⅞+	⅜
58	55	AlaP pf4.20		z300	55½	55	55 —	½
19⅞	16½	Alan Wood	13	5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5½	Alaska Airl		28	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Alba Waldn		10	3½	3½	3½—	⅜
12⅛	8⅛	Alcolac Inc	14	8	8⅝	8	8 —	⅜
2⅞	1½	AllAmer Ind		1	1¾	1¾	1¾+	⅛
17	10	Alleghy Airl	17	116	13⅞	12⅞	13 —	⅞
8⅝	4½	AllegA wtN		6	6½	6½	6½+	⅝
13⅝	8½	AllanTR .79t	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4¼	3	Allied Art	2	27	3⅛	3½	3½	
12⅝	9⅞	Allied Cntrl	11	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
26¼	21	AlldThr 1.14	8	6	22¼	22	22¼—	¼
3⅝	2½	Alpha Ind	23	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7½	5⅛	Altamil Cp	4	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅝	1	Altec Corp		114	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
1¼	½	Altec Cp wt		3	¾	11-16	¾+	3-16
4⅞	2⅞	Altec Crp pf		10	3¾	3¾	3¾+	¼
11⅛	8⅝	AlterFds .50	7	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
54¾	51¾	Alca pf 3.75		z650	51¾	51½	51¾	
12⅝	9	AlumSpc .44	6	4	9	8¾	8¾—	⅛
6½	2⅞	Amco Ind	14	11	3⅝	3¼	3¼+	⅛
12	6⅞	AHessLL wt		60	9	8½	8½—	¼
4⅝	2	Am Agronics		5	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
14	10¼	A BiltRu .50	6	4	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	AmBook Str		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅝	20½	AmBusP .20	22	3	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
3½	1⅜	ACenMtg wt		13	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞+	⅛
30⅞	26½	AFitch 2.68e	9	9	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
5	2⅞	AmFitch wt		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅞	8¼	Alsraell .26e	9	27	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
9	7⅝	AMaizeA .33	9	5	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
9	7½	AMaizeB .33	9	18	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
44¼	40	AmMf 1.82e	7	2	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞—	⅛
24	212	AmMt I .10e	11	12	14	13	13 —	1⅛
38⅝	32⅝	A Petr 1.10e	15	45	37	36½	37 —	¼
14⅞	7½	A Plan 2.30t	11	22	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅜
11	9⅝	AmRltT .92e	12	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2¼	1½	AmRltyT wt		76	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
16¼	8¼	Am Recreal	10	27	8¾	8⅛	8¾	
18⅞	9¼	ASafeE .68t	9	141	11¾	10⅞	11⅝+	⅞
6⅛	4⅝	AmTech Ind	7	13	5	5	5 +	⅜
25⅜	16⅞	AmTrain Sv	40	14	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	¼
62	21	AMICCp .04	18	60	25⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	1
2⅞	2	Anglo C .10e	15	10	2	2	2 —	⅛
15¾	12⅝	AnsulCo .56t	10	3	13½	13¼	13½+	⅝
24¾	13⅝	Anthony Ind	6	36	14	13½	13⅝	
2	1⅜	AO Indust	13	38	1⅝	1½	1½	
4	2⅞	Applid Data	41	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
30½	23⅝	AquitCa .15e	26	18	25	25	25	
		Aquit fn.15e		81	24¾	24¾	24¾	
2⅛	1⅜	Argus Inc	75	15	1½	1½	1½	
22¾	14	Ariz Col .08e	13	12	15⅛	14¾	14¾+	⅛
12⅛	9	ArzCol pf.48		2	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛
27⅞	22⅝	ArkLGs 1.30	9	33	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
10¾	7	Arrow Elect	6	44	7⅝	7¼	7¼+	⅛
18⅛	12	Arundel .89t	10	7	13⅞	12⅞	13⅝+	½
4½	2¾	Arwood Cp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15¾	10⅝	Asamera O	35	56	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
16½	13¼	Ash'Oil Can	18	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
12⅛	9	Aspro .40b	6	4	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
4⅜	2⅞	AssdFd .05p		2	3¼	3¼	3¼+	¼
24⅜	15¾	AsdMt 2.25e	6	7	16⅛	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
33¾	22⅛	AsdProd .40	7	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
6⅛	3½	Asirex Inc	19	13	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
2	1	Alco Chem		18	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝—	⅛
33	28¾	Atic Fin .52	14	2	29	29	29	
7⅛	5	AticoMtg wt		14	5½	5½	5½	
19½	10⅛	AtlCMI 1.20e	8	15	17⅛	16⅝	17 —	⅛
1½	1	Atlas Cp wt		2	1	1	1 —	⅛
33⅞	26	Augatinc .10	35	17	28	27¼	27¼—	¾
26¼	15¾	Austral Oil	18	61	18½	17¾	17¾—	⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Auto Bldg	8	41	6⅛	5⅝	5¾—	½
7½	4½	Autmat Rad	8	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
8⅝	5½	AutmSvc .20	6	11	5¾	5½	5¾+	½
67	52½	AutSwit .63e	25	4	56¼	56¼	56¼—	½
8	4⅜	AVC Corp	42	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9⅛	5⅝	AVEMC .10	12	42	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
40¼	36½	Avondl 1.20b	9	5	37⅝	37	37 +	⅛

B

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12¾	10	BadgMtr .48	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
40	32⅝	BasCop .40r	16	2	38½	38⅛	38½	
42	29⅝	BaldDH .60b	10	13	36⅛	35	36 +	1⅛
6⅝	5⅞	BaldSec .31e		10	6	6	6	
13⅞	16½	BanFd 1.40e		15	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	BangPun wt		18	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
35⅛	23⅝	BanstrCfl Lt	10	359	24⅞	22	22⅝—	1⅞
21	14⅛	BankrU .24h	23	2	16	16	16	
7⅜	4⅜	Banner .02e	8	8	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
5⅝	4	Barbra Lyn	9	5	4½	4½	4½	
7⅞	5	Barclay Ind	10	13	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
9⅛	6	Barnes Eng		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9¼	Barnwel Ind		6	11½	11¼	11¼	
12⅛	9⅝	Barry RG	12	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
12⅞	7⅝	BarryWr .32	11	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3½	1⅜	Bartell Med	66	12	2	2	2 —	⅛
8⅞	5	Barth Sp .27	9	9	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Bartons Cdy	53	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
3½	1¾	Baruch Fost		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7½	5⅛	Barwick ET	16	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6⅞	4½	BasinPet Cp	17	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
13⅞	10⅝	BayrkU .39e		16	12	11⅜	11⅜	
1⅛	1	BBI Inc		3	1	1	1	
4	2½	Bhaviorl RL		4	2½	2½	2⅛	
4⅞	2¼	Bell Ind .08	7	28	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5⅞	3	Belscot .25t	17	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28⅞	23⅝	BenSM 2.59e	8	1	25	26	25 —	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	BenSlMg wt		5	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Benrus Crp	16	30	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
15¼	7⅝	Berg En .44t	7	33	8½	7⅞	8 —	⅛
7⅝	4⅞	Berg Br .16t		22	5	4⅞	4⅞	
17	13½	Brg B pf1.15		3	13½	13½	13½	
8¼	5⅝	BernzOmat	14	4	6½	6½	6½	
8½	6¼	Bertea Corp	8	2	7	7	7 —	⅛
18½	11⅝	Berven .68h	15	35	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	¼
3⅞	2⅜	Bethlem Cp		1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅞	2¼	Beverly Ent	8	79	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
14⅞	7	BevHill Bnc	5	28	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞+	⅞
32½	22	Bic Pen .27	24	8	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
29¾	20⅛	BgBear 1.08	6	5	20¾	20½	20⅝—	⅜
5⅞	3¼	BigV Supmk	8	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
20½	16½	BinkMf .80a	8	7	17	16⅞	17 +	¼
31¼	17½	BinnySm .66	11	5	18⅝	17⅞	18	
14¼	8⅝	Bio Dynam	12	12	9	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
10⅞	8¼	Bissings .60	6	8	8⅝	8½	8½	
4⅛	2¾	Blount .06	7	5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	10	33	3½	3½	3½	
1⅛	¾	Bluebird wt		3	¾		¾	
24¼	18½	Bodin App	12	7	20	19¾	20 —	⅛
11¼	6	Bohack Crp	12	8	6⅝	6	6⅛+	⅛
12⅞	8½	Bolt Beranek	12	2	9	9	9	
4½	2¾	BoothC .9it		16	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
34⅝	19¼	Bowmar Ins	24	247	33¼	31⅞	31⅞—	1⅛
25¾	13	Bowne .20	10	2	15⅛	15¼	15¼—	⅛
55	29	BowVall .10	143	37	31½	31	31½+	½
26¼	12⅛	Brad Ragan	12	7	13¼	13⅛	13½+	⅛
50	33¼	BradfCm Sy	64	3	35	35	35	
8	5⅝	Brnchln .26	8	6	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
17½	11⅛	BranltAr wt		13	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
16	11¼	BrfAlrA .50r		10	14¼	14	14	
21½	19⅝	BrscanLt 1b	5	50	21½	20⅞	21½+	⅝
20⅝	15¼	BraunEn .44	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Breeze Corp		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
3¼	1⅛	BroDart Ind	12	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5¼	3⅞	Brody Sealg	9	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
9⅞	6	Brook P .14	9	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	BrownCo wt		10	3½	3½	3½	
32⅛	25¼	BwnFA .40b	20	1	29	29	29 +	¼
33⅝	27⅝	BwnFB .40b	19	7	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞—	⅜
34⅝	27½	BTMtg 2.49e	12	5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
7⅞	5	BTU Eng		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
5⅛	3¼	Buehler Cp	66	12	4⅛	4	4	
15⅞	11½	Buell In .25r	9	1	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
8½	6⅛	Bulldex .10e	5	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
27⅞	20	BundyCp 1a	7	13	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Burgess Ind		13	2¼	2½	2¼	
20¾	13½	BurnsInt .60	15	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
10½	5½	Butler Aviat	13	11	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛—	⅛
27¼	16	Bultes G Oil	24	86	18⅝	17⅞	18 —	⅝

C

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	4⅞	Cablcom Gn		4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7⅜	Cagles In A	20	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅛	11⅝	Caldor .15b	9	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
13⅞	10¼	Calcomp		31	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
24⅞	18¼	Cal PrtCm 1	9	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
4⅝	2⅞	Calvert Exp	13	6	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Camcoln .05		6	8½	8¼	8¼+	⅛
8⅞	5 11-16	CampChib		18	7	6 13-16	6⅞	
10⅞	8⅛	Campind .33	6	12	10⅛	10	10⅛	
4⅞	3 13-16	CdnExp GO	40	9	4	3 15-16	4	
11	7½	Cdn Homsld	85	20	7¾	7 9-16	7 11-16—	1-16
14	13¼	CdnIntPw 1	5	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
9½	5⅞	CdnJvln .33t		19	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	CdnMar .10e	11	9	4	4	4	
8⅛	6⅝	Cdn Merrill		10	6 15-16	6 13-16	6 15-16+	⅛
15⅛	11	Cdn Occidnt	15	18	13¾	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
53⅞	50⅛	Cdn SuprOil	69	6	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Canverl Int		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3¾	2⅛	Canoga Ind	11	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
8⅜	5⅛	Capital Res	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Capitol Inds	20	190	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
21½	7½	Caressa .20	6	36	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
100	87	Carnatn pf	28	8	91	90¾	90¾—	¾
15⅞	13	CarPlpl .83b	9	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
72½	69	CaroPL pf 5		z120	70¾	69⅞	69⅞—	1⅜
9⅝	4⅝	Carrier wt		29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9	5⅛	Carrols Dev	13	10	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
20½	17⅝	Castle A .86	6	4	19	19	19	
2⅛	1⅞	Castleton In	42	29	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
20½	13⅝	Castlwd Int	27	32	15½	15½	15½	
13¼	8¼	Cavitron Cp	28	17	9⅛	8½	8½—	⅝
4⅛	2	CelluCraft		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
47⅛	45	CenM pt3.50		z170	45⅝	45¼	45⅝+	½
8⅝	4¼	CenlSec .06e	4	19	6	5¾	6 +	⅜
15½	13½	Cenvill Com	8	12	14	14	14	
6¾	4⅛	Certified Cp	30	14	5⅝	5	5 —	⅛
2⅞	1½	Certron Cp	7	28	1¾	1½	1½	
9½	6⅝	ChadMill .40	7	3	7½	7½	7½	
14⅞	6½	ChampH .02	13	1192	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3	2⅛	Charan Ind	9	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30	24½	ChartrCo .30	23	19	24½	23⅝	23½—	⅛
7⅞	4¼	Chartr Med	64	16	4½	4⅛	4½	6
8¼	6	CHBFds .23t	6	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
27¼	25⅛	ChiRlv 1.60a	9	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	¼
11¼	5⅝	ChicUnl .51t	9	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
20¼	10⅞	Child World	22	8	13⅞	13½	13½—	¼
4⅝	2⅝	Christian Co	7	28	2½	2½	2½	
19⅞	17	ClCvF 1.90e		6	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
4¼	3⅛	ClMtgGr wt		17	3¼	3¼	3¼	
20¾	14	CIC Cp .15e	9	6	15⅞	15¼	15¾—	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Cinema 5 Lt	11	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2	1¼	Cinerama		241	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
36½	21½	Circle K .26	22	30	22	21¾	22 +	½
9½	6½	CitznFinl .16	11	10	7	7	7 +	⅛
18¾	16¾	CilMtg 1.57e	10	26	17¼	17	17¼	
3⅝	2⅝	CitzMtgl wt		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
9⅝	8½	CityGsFl .50	8	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
10¾	6⅝	CK Petrolm	21	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	CL Finl	6	6	6¾	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2¼	Clark Cable	23	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
17⅞	11½	Clarksn Ind	11	4	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅝
10½	6¾	Clarostat	8	3	7	6¾	7	
4⅞	2⅛	Clary Corp	42	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11½	7⅜	Clopay .05r	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
4⅛	2½	CMI Corp	56	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
61⅜	17½	CMI Inv wt		80	24⅝	22	23 —	⅝
8⅛	3⅞	CoBuild Cos	5	72	6	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅝	8⅛	Codesco .10e	13	17	8¼	8	8¼—	⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Coff Mat .48	12	22	14	13½	13½—	⅞
7⅞	5	Cohu In .15a	12	16	6¼	5⅝	5⅝—	⅝
20¼	6⅛	Colt Intl	7	396	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
26¾	16⅝	ColeNatl .46	10	17	18⅝	18	18	
33	19½	Coleman .44	16	40	21¼	20½	20½—	⅛
12¾	8⅝	College Twn	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅞	5⅛	Col Coml .20	5	20	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6¼	ColonSnd .30	33	27	8⅞	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
24⅝	15¾	ColwellC .28	7	27	16¾	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
33⅝	28¼	ColwM 2.82e	9	21	30⅝	30	30 —	⅜
13½	8⅝	ColwMtg wt		8	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
44	25⅝	Comb Com	22	2	27¾	27⅝	27¾+	⅛
38⅞	20¼	Cmbustn Eq	20	60	22⅞	21⅞	22¼—	¼
21¼	13⅞	ComlAlll .27	12	11	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
16⅞	13⅞	CmlMet .60b	6	5	14¼	14½	14½—	⅛
9	5¼	Commodor	11	16	5⅝	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	ComPsyc Ct	13	23	9¾	9½	9½—	⅛
30¼	27⅝	Com PS 1.62	8	12	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	
3⅞	2⅜	Cmpreh Des		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	CompuDyn	35	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
32⅝	20½	Compugrp	20	75	25⅝	22⅞	24⅝+	2½
2¾	2	Comput Eq	17	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅝	3¾	Comput Inv	5	17	4	4	4	
4⅞	3⅝	Computest		7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
16⅛	11⅝	Conchmco	8	10	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
5¼	3½	Concrd Fab		10	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
7⅜	4⅛	Condec Crp	12	22	4⅞	4½	4½—	⅛
10⅞	8	Connrx .44a	10	6	10½	10¼	10½+	⅛
11½	6⅛	Conroy Inc	8	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
4	3	ConNatSh A		13	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
5⅝	3½	Con Oil Gas		33	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
14⅞	10½	Con Ref .20e	10	3	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7½	Consyne Cp	20	31	9⅞	9¼	9⅞+	⅛
2¼	1¾	Cont Mater	10	20	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Cont Tel wt		6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
16⅛	12⅛	Cook Elc .32	14	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
23⅞	16¼	Cook Ind	14	86	23½	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
19⅝	15⅝	CookPV .80a	8	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Cop Jar .20a	9	3	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Cordon Intl	15	37	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
21¼	15¼	Core Labs	18	2	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
24⅝	19	CornBlk .79	11	3	19	18⅝	19	
4⅛	3	Cott Corp	27	14	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
9 15-16	3 5-16	Courtld .13e	10	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅞	3⅜	Cousins wt		24	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
31¾	23⅛	CoxCbl Com	52	1 4	25⅛	24¼	25 +	⅝
6¾	3¼	Craig Corp	8	11	3¾	3½	3⅝	
8	5¾	CramrE .21t	24	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9½	6¾	Creativ Mgt	8	10	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
20⅝	15¼	CreolP 2.20e	13	26	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞+	⅝
4½	3¼	Crest Foam	30	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
4	1⅞	Crestmont		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
23½	18¼	Crmpton .86	7	2	18⅞	18½	18½	
67¾	53	Cross AT .42	33	17	53¾	53	53¾+	¾
12½	10½	CrowlM .30a	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
23⅝	16⅞	CwnCP 1.18t	19	6	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Crystal Oil		3	7½	7½	7½	
17⅞	12⅞	CSECorp .32	6	4	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
14¾	8	Cubic Cp .20	12	38	8½	8	8 —	⅛
4¼	3	Curtis Math		1	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
18⅝	6½	CutterA .44	9	128	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅜
18	6¾	CutterB .44	8	14	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅝
17½	13	CW Transpr	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	

D

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6½	4⅝	Dalich .2e6	7	26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8⅝	6¼	DamonC .40	9	12	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
19	15	Danlelln .24	9	1	15	15	15	
3½	2	Data Contrl		13	2½	2	2 —	¼
22⅞	18⅝	Data Dcumt	9	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
4⅞	3	Data Prod	26	42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅞	8⅝	DavsFd .06h	9	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
9⅞	7⅞	DayMin .10e	55	21	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
5¾	3	Daylin wt		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3	1⅜	DCL Inc	1	44	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	14¼	Dearb St .25	8	77	17⅞	17	17⅞+	¾
7⅝	2⅛	DeltaCp Am	18	20	3	2⅞	3	
20¼	12½	Dlm Fd .50a	5	74	12⅛	11	11¼—	1⅝
57⅝	32½	Den Tal Ez	25	85	36¼	34½	36¼+	1½
27¾	19¼	Depsltr 1.20	8	6	19½	19¼	19¼	
3⅛	1⅛	Dero Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
34	19¼	Deseret Ph	23	29	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅝
16⅞	7⅝	Designcr Jw	11	15	9⅝	9	9	
41½	17	Dv Am 1.39t	8	46	20	18⅝	19⅞+	1⅝
15⅞	10	Devon App	8	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
14½	10⅛	DHJ Indust	22	5	12⅛	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
30⅝	17⅝	DuamM Drll	14	121	23	22⅛	22¼+	⅝
5⅞	3⅝	Diebold VC		9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
28	17⅜	DillardSt .40	8	28	19	18¾	18¾—	⅛
2½	1⅛	Diodes Inc	30	8	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
5⅛	2½	Discont Fab	8	7	3⅝	3½	3½—	¼
16⅞	13⅝	Diversey .52	9	3	14¼	14	14	
9⅞	6	Dixilyn Cor		24	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
57⅞	36½	Dome Petrl	36	100	39⅞	38½	38⅞+	⅜
20⅞	20	Domtar .60	17	25	20	20	20	
13⅞	11⅜	Donkeny .26	5	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
15½	11½	DownyS .25e	6	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅜
6¼	2⅝	Drew Natl	15	25	3¼	3	3 —	¼
23¼	21¼	DrexU 1.97e		4	23	22¾	23 +	¼
9½	6¾	Driver Harr		17	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
12¼	7	DrFair .40b	9	10	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
2⅞	1⅞	Duraloy Co		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅞	10⅞	DurTst .23b	14	23	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
4⅛	3⅛	Dynalec .15t	26	41	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10¼	7	Dynell .48t	13	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	

E

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅞	9⅝	E System n	6	17	10	9⅞	10	
4⅛	2⅝	Eagle Cloth		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
2⅝	13⅝	EriScbeb .32	14	3	16	16	16	......
5⅞	4½	Earth R .12	18	4	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	¼
28¼	18⅝	EasonOil .30	.19	12	22¼	22	22	
10⅞	4⅜	EstnAir .47t	8	14	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
20	17⅞	EastemCo 1	7	4	19⅛	18¾	19⅛+	⅛
4¼	3⅛	Eazor Expr	133	2	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
3¼	1⅜	Eckmar Cp	13	14	2	1⅞	1⅞	
20	11½	Ecodyne	28	50	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
21⅛	10	Edgingtn O	5	25	10⅝	10	10 —	⅛
12¼	7	Edmos .13	6	16	7½	7¼	7¼—	¼
8⅛	6	Edo Corp	8	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
9⅛	5	Edwards .20	5	7	6⅝	6½	6½	
7⅝	5⅛	Egan Mach		13	6⅛	6	6 —	¼
20⅛	10½	EhrnbPh .20	10	24	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
6⅝	4¼	Elco Corp	58	7	5⅛	5¼	5¼—	¼
6⅛	4⅛	Elcor Chm	36	6	4¼	4¼	4¼—	¼
17⅞	12¾	Electrog .80	6	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
3⅝	2	Elect Assist		8	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
2⅛	¾	Elect Comp		26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅜
10⅛	7⅝	Electrn Eng	13	11	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
2¾	1⅜	Elect Resch		9	2½	2	2⅜—	⅛
34⅞	24¼	Electrn .60b	14	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞+	¼
10⅞	5¼	Electsp .36t	11	16	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
⅞	¼	ElginNat wt		1	⅛		⅛	
22	15½	El Horn .88	15	30	16⅛	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
16	11⅝	El Tronics	10	37	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Emenee Cp	8	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
7⅞	3½	Empress Int	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
11¼	8⅞	EpkoSh .64a	7	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4⅞	2⅛	EquityNat		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅜	5⅝	Ernst A .54t	6	5	5½	5½	5½	
5⅞	3	Ero Ind	8	15	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
4¼	3⅞	Espey Mfg		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅞	7⅞	Esq Rad El	5	9	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
4⅝	3	Essex Chem	11	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
17¼	11⅛	Elz Lavud L	11	2	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Eulbenc .48t		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
16½	12	Evans Aris	15	21	16	15½	15½—	⅛
35¼	15¼	ExcewInv Co	23	60	18½	18⅛	18¼—	⅜
20½	15⅝	Execuln .24	22	6	18	17¾	18 +	½

F

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¼	4	Fab Ind	10	25	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
8⅞	7	Fabien .40a	7	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
14⅞	11	FabrCe .03c	10	1	12	12	12	
2	1	Fabrics Nat		2	1⅛	1	1	
6⅛	5	FairTex Mll	4	2	5¾	5¼	5¼	
15½	10¼	FairNob .48t	8	12	11½	11¼	11¼—	⅛
11¼	7¼	Falcon Sbd	12	27	7½	7¼	7½+	¼
18¼	8½	Fam Dol Str	18	161	12⅞	11	11⅞+	⅞
3½	2½	Family Rec		1	2¼	2¾	2¾+	⅛
10½	7⅛	Fanny Frm		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15¼	6⅝	Fash Fabric	9	14	7½	7⅜	7½+	¼
2½	2	Fed Resrces		31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21⅝	15¼	FedMrt .40b	6	1	15¼	15¼	15¼—	⅛
16	11½	Felmont Oll	13	19	13	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
12½	6¾	Felsway .32	4	27	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
7⅝	4½	Fibrebrd wt		14	5¼	5	5	
44⅞	34	FidelG 3.11e	11	7	39½	39	39 —	½
13¾	12¾	FilmCp .02h	9	51	13¼	12¾	12¾—	½
5⅞	3¼	Filmways		21	3⅞	3⅝	3¾+	⅜
23⅞	10¾	FiltDyn .0el	11	56	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
31½	18¼	FinSanB .20	7	57	19¼	18⅞	19¼	
13⅝	10⅜	FinGen .24b	6	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
13⅝	10⅝	FinGnA .30b		5	11	11	11 +	⅛
17	15	FstCon SB 1	13	1	15	15	15 —	¼
25	21	Fst Dn 1.99e	11	6	23½	23¼	23½+	¼
4⅝	2⅝	Fst Denv wt		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25	17⅞	FstS&LS .40	7	88	19	18½	19 +	½
44⅝	37⅝	FstWis 3.58e	15	34	43½	43¼	43⅜+	⅛
24	12⅝	FischP 1.11t	10	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3½	Flagglnd .12	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7	5⅞	Flagstaff	10	7	6	6	6 +	⅛
45¼	11¼	Flight Safty	17	22	13⅝	13¼	13⅝—	⅛
6⅛	3½	Flock Ind	12	26	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3	Fla Capital	10	12	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
37¼	21⅜	Fluke M .85t	35	14	24	23⅝	23⅝+	⅝
25¾	⅝	FlyTiger wt		91	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅝
4⅞	3½	Foodram Sp		2	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
12	8⅝	Forest C .17	16	39	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
10	5⅝	ForestL .38t		2	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
22⅞	15⅛	FoxStaP .38	15	37	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
10⅝	9¼	FPA Corp	11	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅝	7⅞	FrankRl .76	14	3	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
12⅞	8⅝	FrankNu .32	11	17	9⅝	9⅝	9½+	⅛
12½	11	FrantzM .48	7	2	11	11	11	
20⅝	15⅝	Fresnillo .40	15	5	16½	16¼	16½—	⅛
25⅛	16	Frigitronic	41	20	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅜
8⅞	5⅞	Frontier Air	7	37	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
5⅛	3⅝	FrontAir wt		10	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛

G

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅞	8¼	Gabriel Ind	8	10	9¼	9¼	9¼+	¼
16	9⅝	Garan .26a	8	9	11	11	11 +	¼
14⅝	8	Garcia Corp	11	43	11	10⅛	10⅞+	⅞
12⅝	9¾	Gajind .30e	14	6	10	10	10 —	⅛
4¼	3	GaylrNtl .20	4	80	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9¼	Geartrt .2e4	10	10	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
2¼	1⅜	Gen Alloys		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅝	2	Gen Bulldrs	15	6	2	2	2	
37¼	22⅞	G Cinma .32	13 5	70	25¼	25⅛	25¼—	⅛
7	5	GenEduc Sv	11	42	5⅞	5⅝	5¾+	⅛
4⅝	3	G Empl .02e		3	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
7¼	5⅛	G Housewar	5	9	6	6	6 —	⅛
9⅜	6⅝	Gen Interlor		21	7⅛	7⅜	7⅝	
2½	1⅛	Gen Plywod		2	2	2	2	
6⅛	3¾	Gen Recrat	8	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Gen Resrch	9	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
12¾	6	Genge Ind	10	12	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
4	2⅜	Genisco Tch	19	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
23	10⅛	Geon Ind	17	21	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞+	1½
6⅛	6⅛	Gerber Scl	33	21	8¼	7⅝	8¼+	⅝
22⅛	16⅛	Glant F .50a	7	15	17¼	16⅞	17 +	⅛
7⅝	1⅞	Glant Str Cp	3	78	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅛	7	GlantYel .40	20	114	6 3-16	7⅝	7 15-16—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Ilbert Cos		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅛	5½	Gladng .13t	10	13	6⅝	6	6¼+	⅛
7⅛	5	Glasrock Pr		14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Gin Ger .10r	8	41	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
7½	6	Globelnd .40	7	2	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	GlobeSec Sy	8	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
14⅝	10¼	Glosser .22	7	4	10⅝	10½	10½+	⅛
16⅞	13½	Gloucstr En	11	4	14⅛	14¼	14¼—	⅛
17⅝	9⅛	Glover Inc	7	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
6⅞	6⅝	Gldblatt .36	8	2	7	7	7 —	⅛
26¼	17⅝	Golden Cycl	14	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	¼
10⅝	6	Gold W Mob	14	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
16	7⅝	GoodLS .05e	8	18	8⅝	8	8 +	⅛
23¾	18	Gorm R .80	10	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
9⅝	4½	Gouldinc wt		31	5½	5⅛	5½—	⅛
		Gould T .78e	11	10	9⅝	9½	9½	
38⅞	30	Grainger .27	33	20	33	33	33	
12	6½	Grand Auto	8	6	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Granite Mgt	14	17	3½	3¼	3¼+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	GrasVa .16e	8	4	7	7	7 —	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Gray Mfg	12	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅞	GreatAm In		12	1	⅞	⅞	
4⅜	2⅞	GtBasin Pet	52	314	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	¼
9⅝	7	G LkCh .05e	12	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10¾	7⅝	GScott Smkt	7	2	8	8	8	
23⅝	10¼	Greenm .92t	9	85	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
16⅝	9⅞	GREIT 1.20	10	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6¼	4⅛	GryndC .20e	4	22	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
32¼	20¼	GRI Cp .06	24	21	25¾	25	25⅛+	⅛
15⅝	14⅞	Griesd 1.1e5		3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
11	7¾	Grow C .32b	9	x10	8	7¾	7¾+	⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Gruen Ind		9	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
1⅞	1¼	GSC En .05e	74	5	1½	1⅜	1½	
4⅜	3¼	GTI Corp	43	67	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
11½	6½	GuardMt wt		4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
12⅝	9¾	GuardCh .40	11	1	9½	9½	9½—	¼
10¼	6½	Guilfrd Mils	5	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
21½	18	GHMR 1.55e	12	5	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	GulfMRt wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
44⅞	32½	Gulf Can .60	25	4	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛+	1¼
15½	9¾	GulfRep Fin	4	34	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	
35	24⅝	Gifstrm LD	13	54	27⅝	26⅝	27¼—	⅛

H

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	3¾	Hallcft Hom	5	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	7½	HamllC .15e	9	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
6⅛	4⅛	Hampsh .29t	4	2 3	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
10	6⅞	Hampt S .32	7	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
9⅞	7	Hanvr Plan		12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
11½	10¼	HanvrSh .55	7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
31	26½	Harland .15	31	7	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
15¾	9¼	HartAlf .10p	10	42	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
11⅞	5⅛	Hartfld Zdy	6	3	6¼	6½	6½	
36⅛	31¼	Hartz Mt Fd	47	22	35½	35	35½+	⅜
5¼	2⅝	Harvey Grp		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7½	Hasbro Ind	11	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9⅛	7⅝	Hasting .20a	8	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅜
4⅛	3	Haydn St .28	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Health Chm	10	13	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Helnick Inst	10	6	2⅝	2½	2½	
15⅛	12½	Helm 1.25e	10	21	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	HerMel .48e	7	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
12⅜	8¼	Herffjon .20	8	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	HlShear Cp	8	15	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
6⅛	5	Hlllhaven	12	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Hiptronics	17	3	5⅝	5¾	5⅝—	⅛
2⅞	2	Hofmn Ind	6	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅜	1⅛	Holly Corp	22	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18⅛	16	Hoskins 1	9	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
22⅝	19⅝	HospM 1.67e	11	4	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
3	1⅛	HospMtg wt		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
35⅛	20⅝	Hosp Mtr In	17	51	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛—	⅛
25⅛	20⅝	Hotel I 2.07e	9	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
13⅛	10	House Ron	11	12	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
11⅞	8¼	House Vi .32	11	74	8½	8	8 —	⅜
34⅛	26⅝	Houst Oil M	22	38	29¼	28⅝	29 +	⅝
1⅝	1¼	Howell Ind	12	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
53	40⅞	HubelIA 1.08	15	5	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝+	1
53½	40¼	HubellB 1.08	16	12	42½	42⅛	42⅛+	1¼
57⅝	46⅞	HudBOG .60	32	4	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝—	⅛
6	4⅛	Hudson Gen		7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
19¼	11⅞	Huffmn .40e	9	3	14⅝	14⅝	14¼+	¼
8⅝	4¼	HuntHff .42t	6	8	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
24½	19¾	HuskyOll .15	16	65	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛+	⅝
11⅞	6⅝	Hycol Inc		27	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
28⅛	20⅝	HysFd 1.23t	8	36	20¼	20	20¼—	⅝

I

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	16¾	ICBCorp .42	11	11	17⅞	16¾	17⅞+	⅝
22⅛	19½	ICM R 1.76e	12	54	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Ill Wrld Enc		11	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
8½	5¼	IMC Magnet	7	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	ImocoG .10e	5	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
7¼	6 5-16	ImChm .27e	18	6	7	6¾	6¾—	1-16
49⅝	36½	ImpOll .60	36	228	42⅝	42½	42⅝—	⅛
6	3⅝	InarcoCp .12	6	12	4	4	4 —	⅛
11⅛	7	IndianHd wt		13	8¾	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
20⅝	10⅝	Inexco Oil	23	436	11⅞	11	11¼+	
3⅞	1⅝	Inflight Pict		7	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Instron Cp	11	7	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Instrum Sys	14	22	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
12½	6¼	IntegRe 19t	8	11	7⅝	7	7	
7⅝	3	Intrmedco	14	11	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1⅛	⅞	Intl Bankrot		536	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅝	7½	Int Foodsvc	8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
6¼	4	InFuneral S	7	15	4⅝	4	4 —	⅛
14⅛	12	IntGenIn .70	7	8	12¾	12¾	12¾—	⅛
14⅞	10⅝	Int Prot .10	10	10	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
5⅛	3⅛	Int Stretch		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅛	3½	Interphoto	10	6	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
18	13	Intersysim	11	3	13½	12⅞	13⅛ +	⅛
6½	3⅝	Investm Fla	6	31	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
36⅞	31¼	InDiv A 1.80	6	9	33	32⅞	33 +	½
9⅛	7⅛	InvDivB .45	6	37	8⅛	8	8¼+	⅛
8½	5¼	InvestFd .60	26	24	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
16⅞	14⅝	InvRIT 1.32e	17	10	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
10⅛	7⅞	Inv Roy .14a	19	5	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
15¾	8½	Iroquois Ind	15	16	9⅝	9½	9½	
10⅛	5⅝	Irvln Indust	12	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
8	6⅝	ISC Ind .30	9	4	7½	7⅝	7½+	⅛
11⅞	7	Itel Corp	105	27	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
2¼	1⅜	ITI Corp	45	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛

J - K

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	5⅛	Jaclyaln .26	7	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
10⅞	7⅞	Jacobs Eng	9	7	8¼	7⅞	8¼+	⅜
14⅝	7½	Jamswy .60t	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
10	7⅝	Jeannette	16	20	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅜
10⅝	5½	Jeffergn Str		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
24⅝	16¼	Jervis 1.30t	7	21	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
5⅛	3	Jetronic Ind	13	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	
31⅝	12⅝	Jewelcor	14	20	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
37⅞	24	JohnPd .08h	42	15	34⅛	33¼	33⅛—	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	JS Industris	11	2	4⅛	4	4 —	¼
9⅝	8⅛	Jupiter Ind	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11	9	K Tel Intl	14	1	9	9	9	
6⅝	4⅛	Kalsr In .17t	32	138	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
5⅛	3	Kalvex Inc	14	100	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
6⅞	4⅛	KaneMill wt		31	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
37⅝	26½	KanebSv .86	10	11	28	27⅛	28 +	⅛
34⅝	17⅞	Kauf Brd w t		10	22⅜	22¼	22¼—	½
5¼	2⅞	Kavanau		2	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Kay Corp	22	36	11⅛	11	11¼+	¼
4⅞	2⅛	Kenton Corp		9	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
10½	6⅝	KenwinS .32	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅞	16	Kewanee .48	12	15	18⅝	18	18¼—	⅝
7	4⅝	KeyCo .20	9	4	5	5	5	
6⅝	5⅝	Keystlp .10e	18	3	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
12⅝	8	Killearn Pr	6	14	8	8	8 —	⅛
1⅝	1	KlnArk Crp		55	1⅛	1	1⅛	
14⅛	6	Kingstp .10e	8	7	8⅝	8½	8½	
27½	21½	Kirbylnd .44	6	9	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
10⅞	5⅝	Klf Mfg	11	2	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
18⅛	10	Klelnerts		3	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
27⅝	20⅝	Knicker Toy	10	13	22¼	22	22	
23	16⅝	Kolmors .40	15	3	16½	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜

L

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅞	2	LaBarge		17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
30⅞	10½	Lafay Radio	7	72	12	11⅞	12	
4⅛	3¼	LAlgion App		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4	2½	Lake Shore	362	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
12⅝	9	LaMaur .36	10	7	9½	9¼	9¼	
8⅛	6	LaneW .41t	7	31	6½	5⅞	5⅞—	⅝
6½	5	LaPointe .20	6	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1⅞	1	LaTour Bck		3	1⅛	1½	1½+	⅛
16⅞	14	LarwR 1.23e	11	27	14½	14	14¼	
1⅞	1⅛	LarwlnR wt		30	1⅛	1¼	1¼—	⅛
38	20⅞	LCA Corp	14	282	25⅝	25½	25½—	⅛
11⅛	3⅝	LCA Cp wt		27	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
14	8⅝	LeGran Cp	10	6	9⅝	9	9 —	⅜
20	11⅞	LeaRonl .20	13	5	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
9⅞	6	Leader Intl		33	9¼	8½	9¼+	¾
8⅛	5	Leadr Hous	11	23	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	
5½	2	LeascCp wt		83	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅝	11¼	LeathCo .40	7	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
25	16⅞	LeeEntr .30	12	212	17¼	17	17	
7⅞	5⅛	Lee Natl	25	9	6⅝	6	6 —	⅛
7⅝	5¼	Lehigh Pres	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
20½	10½	LeighPr .40	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
13⅝	7½	Leisure Tec		10	9	8¼	9 +	½
55½	41¼	LernerSt .96	8	969	42⅛	42	42½	6
41⅞	26½	LernerSt wt		566	28¼	27⅝	28 +	⅛
18⅝	11⅛	LesFay .32b	7	24	11⅞	11¼	11⅛+	⅛
13⅝	10⅝	LewisBF .20	9	2	11	11	11 —	⅛
3⅝	2	Liberty Fab		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4½	2⅛	Librty Leas		4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
9¼	6⅜	LllAnn 1.13t	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4¼	3⅝	LllyLymn A	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Lincoln Am		2	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
22	17	Lloyds Elec	8	2	17⅝	17½	17½	
2⅝	2	Lodge Ship		2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅝	8¼	Lohmn .32a	12	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
19¾	9⅝	LoewThe wt		157	10⅛	9⅝	10 —	
4¼	2½	Logistic Ind	10	9	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	10½	LaGenSv .60	12	2	12	12	12	
26½	22½	LouisCm 1b	7	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
5¼	4⅛	LSB In .55t	8	4	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
4	2⅞	LTVCorp wt		31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Luby Corp	6	8	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
9	6⅝	Lundy Elec	9	24	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	¼
2⅝	2⅛	Lynch Corp		1	2	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛

M

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅛	1⅝	Macro Chat		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
16⅝	15½	MePbS 1.20	11	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1⅞	1	Mallry Ran	56	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8	3¾	MemMrt .22		43	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
6⅛	4⅝	Mangel Strs	11	2	5	5	5 +	⅛
13½	9⅝	Mangood .60	16	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	¼
11	7⅝	MansfT .50	6	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	¼
15½	7⅝	Marindue	12	53	15¼	14⅞	15¼+	¼
10⅝	6	Mark Contrl	25	4	7	6¾	7 +	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Marlene Ind	16	10	4⅛	4⅛	4 +	⅛
9½	6¼	Marshall Fd	4	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅛	6⅛	Marshal Ind	12	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13½	8⅝	Masland .40	6	7	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
22¾	12⅝	Masnelln .30	8	6	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
13⅝	10⅝	MaterR .10e	20	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
10⅝	5	MaulBro	20 8	34	5⅝	5	5⅛	
11½	9⅝	Maulel .30e	12	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	
10⅝	6⅝	McCrory wt		116	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10½	7⅝	McCrowl n		1384	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16½	8⅝	McCull Oul	8	194	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
19⅝	17	McDonh .40	8	28	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	McKeon Cn	5	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5	2⅝	MDC Corp	4	1	2⅝	2½	2½	
16½	10¼	Medalst .28	8	5	12½	12½	12½	
10⅝	5¼	Medco Jwly	5	9	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
13	6⅝	Medenco .08	9	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
43½	34¼	MediaGn .54	18	2	41	40⅝	41	
7⅝	2½	Megolntl In	6	1	2⅛	2¼	2¼+	⅛
21	14⅝	MEMCo .60	7	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	1
12⅛	8⅝	Mercant Ind	9	10	11¾	11½	11½—	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Meridian In	22	32	3¼	3	3	
14½	10	MerleN .20a	7	14	10	9½	9½—	½
8⅝	5⅝	Metrocare	5	6	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
5¼	3⅝	Mich Genl	6	9	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
4⅞	3⅞	MichSug .10	20	5	4	4	4	
3⅛	2⅝	MichS pf.24		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33¾	22	Microwave	14	15	23⅝	23⅛	23¼—	¼
11⅞	7⅝	Midld Glass	6	10	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
13⅞	10¼	MidRub .24e	7	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
19	15½	MidwFin .36	11	1	17	17⅛	17⅛	
25⅞	19¼	Milgo Elect	12	70	20½	19⅞	19⅞—	⅜
14⅞	9⅝	Miller H	4	6	11⅝	11	11 —	⅜
12⅝	9⅝	MillOrx .54t	8	6	11⅝	11¼	11⅛—	⅛
37⅝	26¾	MilRoy .10e	19	8	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	
45	37	MirrAl 1.80a	10	4	39	38⅞	39 +	⅛
19⅝	13	MoBeef Pkr	5	4	14¼	14	14 —	¼
41¼	23⅝	Mitchell En	21	22	26⅞	26	26 —	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Mite Corp	14	26	3¼	3½	3½—	
10⅛	6⅝	MoAmCo Cp	7	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	
18⅝	11	MobHom .20	9	70	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
9⅝	7	Mlybden wt		7	7½	7⅛		
60	58	MonP pf4.40		z100	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞—	
11⅛	6⅝	Moog Inc	9	9	11	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅛	12½	MtgGr 1.24e	11	3	12⅛	12½	12½	
8⅝	4⅝	MortonS .32	6	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅞	4½	MottSup .41t	8	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
3¼	2⅛	Mouldings		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
9½	7⅛	Mov Star .36	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1⅞	1⅛	Movielab		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
12⅞	9½	MPB Co .32	6	10	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅞	2½	MPO Video		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅞	3⅛	MPSlnt .52t	17	20	4⅛	4	4	
14⅛	13½	Mult Amp n	18	2	14½	14½	14½+	⅛

N

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅞	5	Narda Micr	9	3	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Nat Alfalfa	11	10	4	4	4 —	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	NatBelles H	21	23	1½	1½	1½	
16¾	11⅝	N Distr .10e	11	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅜
21⅛	12¼	Nat Gen wt		260	18¼	16	17¼+	3
7⅛	4⅝	Nat Gn wt n		43	5½	5	5⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	NatHlth Ent	12	23	3⅛	3	3⅛	
16¾	7	NKinney Cp	6	43	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
22½	12⅛	NMedEn .10	10	67	15⅛	14⅝	15 —	⅛
24¼	14½	Nat Paragn	13	9	16⅞	16½	16⅛+	⅛
8¼	5⅝	Nat Silv .20e	5	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
11	7⅝	Nat Spinng	10	7	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
4	2⅛	Nat System		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12½	9⅞	NedhmP .30	5	3	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Nelsner .20	27	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅜
6¼	3⅝	NeilDon .35t	45	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10½	8	NelsonL .50t	8	17	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅛	4⅛	Neonex .05	9	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2¼	1⅝	Nestle LeM	62	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
12⅝	10½	Newcor .60	8	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
46⅛	34	NEng Nuclr	27	10	34⅝	34¼	34½	
6⅝	5⅝	NHamp Ball	15	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1½	1	Newidria M	50	26	1⅛	1	1	
4	2⅝	Newpark Rs	13	19	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
18⅛	11¼	N Proc .35e	15	19	12⅛	11¾	11¾—	⅛
15½	12¾	NYTimes .60	13	23	14⅝	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
8⅝	5¼	NiagFS .20a	6	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6⅝	4⅝	Nichols SE	7	3	5	5	5	
23½	20¼	NJBPl 2.01e	10	23	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1¼	NMS Indust		20	2	2	2	
12¼	8⅝	Noel Indust	6	8	8⅝	8¼	8⅝—	⅛
6⅝	4	Nortek Inc	23	28	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5½	2⅞	NorAm Dev	5	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15¼	9	NorAm Roy	11	14	10⅛	9¾	9¾—	⅜
8⅝	5⅝	NorCdn Oils	21	49	7 5-16	7⅛	7 5-16+	3-16
29⅝	19	NNGMob wt		47	25⅝	25	25⅝+	⅝
7⅛	5¼	Novo Corp	7	6	6	5⅝	6 +	⅜
9⅝	4½	Nuclear Dat		13	6	5⅝	6 +	¼
26⅝	16⅛	NumacO Gs	34	5	18½	18⅝	18½+	⅛

O

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	3⅝	OEA Inc	6	3	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
42¾	24½	Offshore Co	14	16	28¾	28	28½+	¾
23⅝	18⅝	OhioBrass 1	13	7	21¾	21½	21¾	
20	13⅝	Oh Sealy .20	16	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
25⅞	18⅝	OKC Crp .80	7	17	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Olla Ind	7	5	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To the Holders of
5¾% Guaranteed (Subordinated) Convertible Debentures due 1988
and Holders of Detached Debenture Coupons

King Resources Capital Corp., N.V.

Guaranteed by

King Resources Company

THIS NOTICE is to advise you of certain events relating to King Resources Capital Corp., N.V. and King Resources Company and to notify you that July 16, 1973 has been set as the last day for you to file claims against the Estate of King Resources Company.

On June 9, 1971, First National City Bank, as Trustee (the "Indenture Trustee") under an Indenture dated as of November 1, 1968, relating to the above-described Debentures (the "Indenture"), published a Notice to holders of such Debentures (the "Debentureholders") which advised that King Resources Capital Corp., N.V. ("KR Capital") had failed to pay the semi-annual installment of interest due on June 1, 1971.

On July 22, 1971, the Indenture Trustee made written demand upon KR Capital pursuant to Section 6.02 of the Indenture, for payment of the interest installment due on June 1, 1971, which interest installment was still unpaid as of that date. On July 23, 1971, the Indenture Trustee made written demand upon King Resources Company ("KRC") for payment of said unpaid interest installment pursuant to the guarantee contained on the Debentures and in Section 2.05 of the Indenture.

On August 18, 1971, the Indenture Trustee gave written notice to KR Capital and KRC, pursuant to Section 6.01 of the Indenture, declaring the principal of all the Debentures to be due and payable immediately.

On August 21, 1971, the Indenture Trustee commenced suit against KR Capital, in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado, to recover the sum of $15,431,250.00, the amount of principal and interest then due and owing on the Debentures.

On August 14, 1971, three trade creditors of KRC filed a Petition for Reorganization of KRC under Chapter X of the United States Bankruptcy Act (the "Chapter X Proceeding") in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division. KRC consented to the Chapter X Proceeding, and on August 23, 1971, an Order was entered approving the Petition, and staying all persons from commencing or continuing action against KRC to enforce any claims. By a subsequent Order, dated September 10, 1971, in the Chapter X Proceeding, the above-mentioned Indenture Trustee's suit against KR Capital was also stayed.

The Indenture Trustee answered the Chapter X Petition on August 19, 1971, on behalf of the Debentureholders, and moved the Dallas Court to transfer the Chapter X Proceeding to Denver, Colorado, where the KRC head offices and corporate records are located. Other creditors, including the United Bank of Denver, as trustee representing holders of 5½% Debentures of KRC under an Indenture dated as of November 1, 1968, made similar motions for transfer of the Chapter X Proceeding to Denver. The Securities and Exchange Commission joined in said motions. On October 18, 1971, an Order was entered transferring the Chapter X Proceeding to the United States District Court for the District of Colorado where it is now pending under Docket No. 71-B-2921.

The Chapter X Proceeding in Denver has been referred by District Judge Fred M. Winner to the Honorable Richard P. Matsch, Referee and Special Master, and Mr. Charles A. Baer of Denver, Colorado was appointed, and has since been acting as, "Reorganization Trustee". He has responsibility for administering the KRC property with a view to developing a plan of reorganization which will permit KRC to continue in business. The Court, on November 15, 1972, approved an agreement between the Reorganization Trustee and Mr. Gene E. Roark (formerly the President of Husky Oil, Ltd.), providing for Mr. Roark's services as a consultant and advisor to the Reorganization Trustee, to assist in the operation of KRC's business, the development of its properties and the formulation of a plan of reorganization. No time has yet been fixed for the proposal, filing, approval, voting or confirmation of a plan of reorganization. However, as more fully discussed below, *July 16, 1973 has been set as the last day for Debentureholders, and holders of detached Debenture coupons, to file claims against the Estate of KRC.*

On November 9, 1971, KR Capital filed a Voluntary Petition in Bankruptcy under the Bankruptcy Act of the United States in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado, Docket No. 71-B-3125, (the "Bankruptcy Proceeding") and an Order was entered therein appointing Mr. J. W. Shireman of Denver, Colorado as Receiver to take temporary charge of the assets of KR Capital (the "Bankruptcy Receiver").

The major asset shown in the KR Capital Bankruptcy Petition was a claim against International Resources Limited ("I.R.L."), a United Kingdom corporation and a subsidiary of KRC, in the amount of $10,296,413.63. In order to protect the major asset of KR Capital, the Bankruptcy Receiver obtained representation for KR Capital in an involuntary proceeding, then pending against I.R.L. in the United Kingdom, to liquidate I.R.L. Based upon the arguments of the Bankruptcy Receiver and others that it would be in the best interest of I.R.L. and its principal creditors that I.R.L. attempt to continue in operation, the liquidation petition against I.R.L. was dismissed on December 13, 1971. Subsequently, on March 3, 1972, a voluntary Petition for Reorganization of I.R.L. under Chapter X of the United States Bankruptcy Act was filed in Denver, Colorado, Docket No. 72-B-644, which proceeding was consolidated procedurally with the Chapter X Proceeding of KRC.

The KR Capital temporary Bankruptcy Receiver has, upon his request, been discharged and Mr. Leslie N. Cavanaugh of Denver, Colorado has been appointed trustee of the estate of KR Capital.

A proof of claim in the Bankruptcy Proceeding was filed by your Indenture Trustee on March 9, 1972 on behalf of the Debentureholders, in the amount of $15,721,091.39.

The Indenture Trustee has participated actively on behalf of the Debentureholders in the pending proceedings, and will continue to do so, with a view to protecting the interests of the Debentureholders.

Since the Indenture Trustee, as noted above, has given notice to KRC (as well as to KR Capital) declaring the principal of all the Debentures to be due and payable, you, as a Debentureholder, or holder of detached Debenture coupons (as well as the Indenture Trustee on behalf of all Debentureholders and holders of detached Debenture coupons), are entitled to file a proof of claim directly against the Estate of KRC.

The Court, by Order dated April 11, 1973, has directed that all claims of creditors and stockholders against the Estate of KRC must be filed by June 15, 1973, except for claims of holders of the Debentures and holders of detached Debenture coupons which must be filed by July 16, 1973, or be forever barred.

The Indenture Trustee is filing a proof of claim for all holders of the Debentures and holders of detached Debenture coupons which will protect their right to obtain such distribution in respect of the Debentures as may be authorized pursuant to a plan of reorganization or otherwise.

The Indenture Trustee, however, has no right to vote on any proposed plan of reorganization.

If you, as a Debentureholder, or holder of detached Debenture coupons, wish to have the right to vote upon any proposed plan of reorganization of KRC, you must file a proof of claim in the KRC Chapter X Proceeding no later than July 16, 1973.

Forms and instructions for filing proofs of claim may be obtained from First National City Bank, Indenture Trustee, 111 Wall Street, New York, New York 10015, U.S.A., Attention, Mr. Eugene Jaworski, Trust Officer, or from the main offices of First National City Bank in Amsterdam, Frankfurt/Main, London and Milan, Kredietbank N.V. in Brussels, Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise in Luxembourg, and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris.

It is impossible at this time to say when a plan of reorganization for KRC will be presented to the Court for approval. It is equally impossible to determine at present how, if at all, the interests of the Debentureholders, or holders of detached Debenture coupons, will be affected when, as and if such a plan is approved, and implemented. The Indenture Trustee, however, will continue to participate in the proceedings discussed above with a view to protecting your interests.

In order to keep you apprised of developments in the proceedings affecting your interests it would be desirable for you to place on file with the Indenture Trustee an address to which official notices and informative reports can be mailed. A copy of the KRC 1971 Annual Report, containing consolidated financial statements (unaudited) at December 31, 1971, will promptly be mailed to you at such address.

The Indenture Trustee will, from time to time, issue further reports in order that you may remain fully informed as to the progress of events, and possess the information necessary to make the decisions which will be required as the various proceedings develop. You should feel free at any time to address any questions you have on the matters discussed in this Notice to the Indenture Trustee. Inquiries may be addressed to the Indenture Trustee at 111 Wall Street, New York, New York 10015, U.S.A., Attention, Mr. Eugene Jaworski, Trust Officer—Telephone 212-825-6030.

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK,
Indenture Trustee as aforesaid

Dated: April 13, 1973

All these securities having been sold this advertisement appears as a matter of record only

12th April, 1973

City and County of Bristol

U.S. $15,000,000 8¼% Bonds due 1979

This Issue was managed and underwritten by

London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
International Marine Banking Co. Ltd.
Kleinwort Benson Limited
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Orion Bank Limited
Western American Bank (Europe) Limited
Williams, Glyn & Co.
Wood Gundy Limited

on the introduction of

M. W. Marshall & Company Limited

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	30⅝	OnanCp .20e	15	41	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅞
	55¼	ODkep 4.23e	12	2200	70½	70	70⅛	+ 1
	15½	OpenRd Ind	10	11	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
	3½	Orignl .22e	22	9	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
	14½	OrioiHo .10h	9	14	16	15½	15¾	+ ¼
	2¾	Ormand Ind	14	20	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
	8¼	OSullivn .50	8	22	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
	13⅜	Outdr Sprt 1	13	74	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+ 1
	13⅜	OverhDr .32	11	8	15¼	15¼	15¼	
	5	Overs Secur		2	5	5	5	— ⅛
	31½	Oxr Sn .10e	14	24	34⅞	33¼	34⅛	+ 1
	1½	Oxford Elec	54	7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅞	OxfdFst .20r	10	22	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
	4¼	Ozark Airlin	12	109	5	4⅝	4⅞	

P - Q

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	7	P&A Ind 1e	9	7	10½	10¼	10¼	
	1¼	P&F Indust	20	25	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
	2¼	Pac Cst Prp		8	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
	20	PGE6pf 1.50		9	21½	21	21½	+ ½
	18⅝	PGE pf 1.37		5	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅜
	16¾	PGE5pf 1.25		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
	15⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		2	15⅝	15½	15½	
	29½	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
	27	PG 8.1pf2.04		7	28½	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
	25⅞	PG 7.8pf1.96		3	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
	27	PGE 8pf 2		2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
	6⅝	P Holds .34	10	17	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
	14⅞	PNwTel 1.04	10	5	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
	63½	Pac PL pf 5		225	66	66	66	— ½
	13¼	PacSv L .28	6	12	13⅞	13½	13¾	— ⅜
	5½	PalomF .05e	6	27	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	— ⅛
	15¼	PaloM 1.64o	9	3	16	16	16	
	1¼	PalmrMl wt		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
	5½	Pandi Bradf	19	17	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅝
	2	Pantasote		72	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ¼
	5⅞	Park Ch .30	9	5	6	6	6	
	6	ParkEle .41t	17	6	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
	6	Parkwy Dis	8	21	6	5⅞	6	
	17⅞	Parsons .13e	17	9	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅞
	4½	Pat Fash .2 4	5	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	16	Patagoni Co	10	5	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
	3⅞	PatPar Pap		7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	4¾	PatoCG .10e	19	31	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅜
	22	Peel Elder	28	1	26	26	26	
	3⅜	Pemcor Inc	13	3	4½	4	4½	
	11⅞	PennRIEst 1	9	10	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
	2½	Penob Shoe		2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
	1¼	Pentron Ind	17	19	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
	10⅛	PepCom .40	9	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
	18¼	PEPI Inc	11	12	20⅝	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
	5	Perini .28e	6	28	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
	7	Permaner	27	29	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
	5¼	Pertec Corp	10	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
	3¾	Phil LD .52r	4	19	4¼	4	4⅛	
	3	Phoenix Sll		16	3½	3½	3½	
	6	Plc n Pay St	12	14	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅜
	5⅞	Piedind .24	6	10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	7⅜	Pioner Plas	15	18	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	3⅛	Pioneer Sys	12	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
	5⅝	Pioneer Tex	7	19	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	— ½
	33	PllDMo 1.20	10	9	37⅝	37	37	+ ⅛
	6⅝	PifWVT .57e	10	5	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
	35⅞	Pittway .60b	17	27	36¼	36½	36½	
	10⅝	PizzaCp Am	17	10	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
	42	Plak Dv 1.60	25	5	53½	53	53	+ ⅝
	5⅝	Plant Ind	17	17	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
	26	Plantrnics	15	14	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
	1½	Plaza Group	8	26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
	5¼	PlyGem .23f	8	3	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅛	Plym Rub A		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	23¼	PNBM 2.12e	10	12	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ½
	3½	PNB MR wt		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	12⅝	PnuScal .72	9	2	14	13⅞	14	+ ½
	3⅜	Pneumo Dv		7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
	2¾	Poloron Pd		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	10	Polychr .65t	11	20	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
	5	Potter Inst		13	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
	8	Prairie Oll	28	12	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
	13¾	Pratt Lmb 1	8	8	14⅛	14	14	— ⅜
	30	PratL pf2.25		1	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
	4	Pratt Rd .20	8	2	4	4	4	
	6¼	Prel Corp	6	26	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
	19⅜	PrenHall .84	13	16	22	21½	22	+ ½
	11⅞	PresRIA .84	53	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
	11¾	PresRI B .84	49	24	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
	6⅛	Presley Cos	4	27	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
	3⅜	Price Capitl		14	4	4	4	— ⅛
	9¼	Prime Equit	9	35	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
	18⅝	Proler Stl 1	9	1	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ¼
	19¼	PrpCT 1.80e	12	1	20	20	20	+ ½
	9¼	ProvGas .72	6	2	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ¼
	2⅞	PrdRIE .23e	20	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
	16	PrudBds .24	15	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	
	2⅛	Prud Fund		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	8	PSA Inc wt		8	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
	10½	PubcoPll .15	32	223	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
	4½	Pulte Hmes	5	93	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅜
	7¼	PuntaGrd Is	4	30	7½	7⅜	7¼	— ⅛
	7	PurlIFsh .20	6	57	8⅞	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
	12¼	PummsS .36	10	169	18½	17¼	18⅛	+ 3⅝
	10¼	Quebcor Inc	21	5	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅝

R

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	12¼	Ranchrs Ex	24	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	25	RangrO Can	92	9	29⅝	29½	29½	— ¼
	25⅝	Ransbrg .32	12	5	26½	26¼	26½	
	4⅛	RapdAm wt		104	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	4½	Rath Pack		34	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
	4½	Ray Resrcs	16	17	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
	7½	RaymPr .40	8	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	6	RB Indust	9	17	6⅛	6	6	
5½	3½	Reading Ind		10	4½	4	4	— ⅛
19½	17⅞	RealEst 1.40	13	x4	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
23½	19⅝	Rit RT 2.63e	9	50	20½	19¼	19½	— ½
27⅛	21¼	Recrion Crp	8	27	25	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Reeves Telc	8	28	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
17¼	14¼	RefrigT .12e	11	3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
12	10	Rem Ar .80	8	9	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
2	⅞	RepMtlt wt		3	1	1	1	
51	33½	RepNat NY	8	56	36½	35	35⅛	— ⅞
68¾	48¼	ReschCtl .08	41	13	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅞
11⅜	7⅞	Reserve OG	21	132	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅜
4¼	2⅝	Resrtsintl A		41	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
5¾	4	Resrtsintl B		2	4	4	4	— ⅛
4¼	2	Rest Assoc		7	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	
8¼	3⅜	Rex Nor .14t	5	21	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	— ⅛
9¼	5	RH Med Svc	7	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
13⅞	8¼	Ribiet Prod	5	24	8½	8	8	— ¼
5½	3⅞	Richford In		14	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
6½	2	Richton .28	4	178	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅝	6¼	RicoArg Mn		3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
2½	1	Riker Maxs		73	1⅛	1	1	
1⅜	½	Riker Mx pf		6	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	10¼	Riley Co	17	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
28¼	20⅜	RioAlgm .40	22	9	28½	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	11	RisdonM .36	7	15	12⅝	12¼	12½	
9	6⅛	RitfFin .20b	12	26	9¼	9	9½	
15⅞	9⅛	Robino Lad	6	17	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ½
32½	20¾	Robintech	32	282	30½	29¼	30½	
14⅞	11⅞	Rockway .80	7	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
3	1½	Rockw Cmp	17	67	2	1⅞	1⅞	
25	18	Rogers Corp	31	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	
8⅛	5	Roland Intl	7	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13¼	7	Rollins Intl	9	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Ronco Telep	6	7	3½	3¼	3¼	
4	3	Rosenau Br		1	3	3	3	— ⅛
10¾	6⅞	Rossmor Cp	6	13	7	7	7	
4⅝	2⅛	Rossmor wt		4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
26½	18	Rowan .14	15	4	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
17⅞	8	Rowind .40t	13	1	9	9	9	
9⅛	6⅞	Royal Amer	53	14	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
6	3⅞	RoyBch Col	4	5	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	RPS Prod		5	5¼	5⅜	5½	
2¼	1⅞	RSC Indust	28	21	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
7	5½	Rudick pf 56		5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Rusco Ind	36	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Russeks Inc	5	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
13½	10½	RussllMll .40	7	4	12⅝	12½	12½	
23½	20	Rust Cft .30	11	17	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	13½	Ryan H .05e	13	10	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Ryerso Hay		15	6	5½	5⅞	— ⅛

S

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43⅜	32⅝	SabineR .44	24	6	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
5½	4	SaftranSy A	4	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	15¼	StJohnsT .62	5	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
8¼	7¼	Salem Corp	125	20	7⅝	7¼	7½	
20⅞	19½	Sambo Rest	38	98	25⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
14½	13⅞	SDie G pf 1		3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
45	34⅝	San JW 2.06	10	3	42	41¾	42	+ ½
7¼	5⅛	Sanltas .12	10	191	5	4½	4½	— ⅜
5⅞	3½	Sargent Ind		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7¼	5¾	Saturn Airw	7	1	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅜	10⅜	Saundr L .10	7	7	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
7	4½	Savoy Ind		18	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
8½	7¼	Schenull Ind	8	21	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅝	Sci Mgt .08e	9	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	9	Scient Atlan	20	2	11	11	11	
8¾	4½	Scottex Cp		6	5	4⅞	4⅞	
35⅛	21⅞	ScottyHo .05	34	24	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	+ 1⅛
10⅜	9⅛	ScrivBog .32	7	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
19¼	15	Scurry Rain	156	20	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
9	7⅜	SbdAlMil .30	4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22	13½	Sca Contain	11	4	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	37	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅜	Searsind .44	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10	7⅜	Season All	15	6	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	Sec Mt 1.17e	9	135	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
2¼	1⅛	SecMt In wt		37	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	7¼	Sec Plastics	8	12	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
12½	7½	Selas Cp .27		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅞	Seligm Asso	5	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
23½	12½	Semtec .481	12	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
1⅜	½	Sequoyah In		51	1	⅞	⅞	
14¾	8	Service Cp 1	9	27	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	Servisco .30	6	4	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
6⅝	4	Servo Corp	9	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14¼	10	Servotr 1.37t	8	7	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
25½	14⅛	Shaw In .17e	13	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
13¾	9⅛	ShellrR .05e	8	13	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
13½	9½	ShndCp .71t	6	6	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
21¼	13½	Shnandh Oil	23	50	17¼	15¾	17⅛	+ 1⅜
35	21⅛	Sherwd Med	13	57	23⅛	22	22⅛	+ 1
16⅜	13⅜	Showbt .40a	8	13	14½	14	14	— ⅜
13	8½	ShulmTr En	11	50	9	9	9	
10⅝	8⅛	SierrPa .02e	4	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
18½	10¾	Sierracin Cp	29	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	Silco Ind .24	12	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅛	6¾	Sigma Inst	9	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
18½	13⅜	SignerCp .40	10	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
18⅝	9	SikesCp .20	10	8	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8	6⅞	Simkins .50	9	2	7	7	7	
9	6¼	Simplex Ind	7	4	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
18¾	11¾	Simplex Wlr		11	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
3⅛	2½	Sitkin SmRf	16	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅜	11⅛	SkyCity Strs	9	61	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅜	3	SMDInd .28t	7	19	3	3	3	
11¼	5	Solitron .06		23	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
16⅜	10½	Sonder Brdc	8	5	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
38½	16	Soundsn .40	8	51	19½	18½	19⅛	+ ¾
25⅜	23⅝	SCEO pf1.56		z150	23¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
105¼	103	SCE pf7.58		30	104¼	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅜
20⅞	19¼	SC 5.8pf 1.45		14	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
22¼	18¾	SC-5.2pf 1.30		17	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
15⅞	14¼	SC 4.5pf 1.08		5	14½	14½	14½	
64½	46¼	Sou Roy 1.20	34	9	57¼	57	57½	+ ½
37¼	33	Swstinv .70a	14	15	38⅞	37¾	37¾	— 1
24½	14	Specity Rest	11	15	17⅞	16¾	16¾	— ½
7¾	5⅝	Spector Ind	19	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
10	7⅝	Spectra .24	7	11	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
7	3½	SpedOP .19t	39	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Spelzmn Ind	4	5	6	6	6	
9⅛	6⅛	Spencer .321	6	22	7⅝	7	7	
14½	8¾	SSP In .12r	7	4	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅜
18	12¼	StdAllinn .80	6	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
4⅞	3	Sld Containr	9	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅜	10⅜	StdDredg pf		z100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
25¼	13⅞	StdMotA .42	11	11	16	16	16	
37½	31	StdProd 1	6	30	36⅜	35⅝	36⅛	+ 1⅛
28⅞	25	St Shrs 1.62t		2	25¼	25	25	
24	17¾	StThoms .36	8	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
20⅞	17	Stange .20	20	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
10¾	9	StarSmk .60	6	10	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
15¼	8½	Starrett Hou	7	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
16¾	11¾	StateSL .48e	6	1	12½	12½	12½	
24¼	14⅝	Stotham Ins	16	4	17½	17⅜	17½	
5⅞	4	Stelmet Inc	12	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅛	Stelber Ind	11	36	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1½	13-16	Stellar Ind		6	1	1	1	
31⅜	19	Stepn Ch .28	15	18	21⅜	20½	21⅞	+ ⅞
2¼	1½	Sterl Electr		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5½	3¼	Sterl Extru	12	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
5⅛	4	SterlPre .28f	8	19	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Sterndent	8	30	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
47½	38	Sternco A	44	9	42¼	42	42	
7⅝	4½	Stevcoknit	5	25	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
20½	15½	StopShop .90	8	15	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
18⅞	12⅞	STP Cp .60	11	24	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Strattn Gre	9	53	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5½	4⅝	Struth Wells		14	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Summit Org	3	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	SunCityl .25	7	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
22	19⅝	Sun Elec Cp	16	7	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
9¼	6	Sunair .12e	9	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	
7	5⅛	SupFdSv .20	7	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
12½	8⅞	Sup Ind Intl	11	4	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
17½	11½	Sup Surg Mf	14	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	19¼	Superscop	8	165	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Supronics		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
9	5⅛	Susquhana		51	5⅜	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	10⅝	Susqu pf.50k		4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
2¾	1¼	SuirMtg wt		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅛	5	Synalloy	8	7	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
87¼	46¼	Syntex .40	18	226	56⅞	55	55½	+ ⅛
32⅛	23	Sysco .05e	15	5	22¾	22½	22½	— ½
9⅝	4⅛	System Eng	18	29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛

T

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		3	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13½	8¼	Techcl Oper	18	45	9½	8⅝	9½	+ ⅜
3	2	Techcl Tape	10	21	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
19¼	10⅜	Tchnicolor	10	34	12⅜	11½	11½	— ⅝
3⅛	1⅞	Technitrol		22	2¼	2	2⅛	
27¾	18	Telefix 1.29t	8	5	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
34½	21¼	Telepromt	25	361	23⅝	21⅛	21¾	— 1⅛
3⅛	1½	Telex Cp wt		3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Tenna Corp		38	3½	3½	3½	
8	5¼	Tenneco wt		60	5⅝	5½	5½	
2⅞	1¼	Tenney Eng		3	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
25	13⅜	Teradyn Inc	46	21	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
25¾	19½	TesoroPt wt		24	20⅞	20⅜	20½	— ⅜
8	5¼	Texasint Co	13	42	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
7⅞	4⅞	Texstar	6	8	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
25¼	14½	Textron wt		1	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	3¼	TFI Co Inc	10	24	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅞	ThorMk .20r		2	6	6	6	
11⅜	9⅛	Thrftmf .05e	308	7	9⅜	9½	9⅛	— ¼
14¼	7¼	Tidwell .30	6	23	7¾	6⅞	7	— ⅞
11⅞	8⅝	Timple Ind	7	16	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Titmus Opt	112	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	12½	Tokheim .35	10	46	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅝
11½	5½	Tolchin Inst	8	14	6⅛	6	6	
23⅜	17	TonkaCp .40	11	12	18⅞	18½	18½	
24⅞	12½	ToppsG .20e	15	16	13¾	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
18¼	16¼	Torin .40b	9	8	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
10	6 13-16	TotalPet NA	21	27	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅝	Total pf.70		1	16	16	16	
8	4½	TownCnt .20	7	8	4⅞	4½	4½	
10⅜	7¾	TranLux .35	23	7	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Trnsair .01e		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	16	TWA wt		587	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	— ⅜
9¼	6½	Treadw .31t	9	4	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
9½	6½	TriStMt .06e	6	1	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	2 7-16	TubosM .24e	7	14	2 15-16	2¼	2 15-16	+3-16
9¼	5⅛	Tufico Corp	6	16	5⅝	5⅜	5⅛	+ ⅛
12½	6¾	Turbodyne	12	4	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	6⅞	TwinFair In	7	25	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Tyco Labs	9	46	10½	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼

U

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅞	1⅞	UIP Corp	11	14	2⅛	2	2	
12⅞	11¼	UnFinl .741	7	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	17	Uninvest .60	7	4	19	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
27½	24½	UnaTr 2.32e	10	15	25	24¾	25	— ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Unam Tr wt		5	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
11	8⅝	UnAirPr .40	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	3¼	UnAsbes .07	6	8	3⅝	3 5-16	3 5-16	—1-16
2⅝	1½	UnBrand wt		76	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	16½	UnCosF .821	12	3	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
12⅞	9¼	Un Dollar St	7	13	9¾	9½	9½	— ½
3	2¼	Unit Foods	7	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅞	4¼	UnNat Corp	24	13	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
1½	½	UnNatCp wt		8	11-16	⅝	11-16	+1-16
1⅛	⅝	Un Nat wt n		33	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
19⅞	13	UnP Dy .60a	5	1	13¼	12¾	13¼	— ¼
30⅛	23⅞	USBnT 1.97e		4	29⅞	28½	28½	
7⅛	6¼	US Cer .10e	10	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
19¼	10⅛	US Filter	14	36	11½	11	11¼	+ ⅜
27⅞	18¼	USLsR 1.7e	14	43	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ½
2⅜	1⅝	USLsg R wt		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅝	2½	USNat Rsrc		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅜	US Radium	9	4	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
16½	15	USRitln 1.36	16	16	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
10¼	6½	US Reducin	8	37	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
14½	9⅝	USRubR .54	9	5	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
27½	21	Unitek Corp	18	4	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
31	22½	Unity Buy S	19	46	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅞	Un Cont .04t	18	15	2⅛	2	2	
9⅛	5	Univ Resrcs	40	73	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
13⅞	10⅝	Univ Sav .22	7	10	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅞	UnisBldg wt		2	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	URS Systms	9	17	5⅛	5⅛	5	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Utah IdS .20		14	10	10	10	
7	4⅝	UVind wt		26	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛

V

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¼	3½	Val DOr Ind	6	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	8⅛	ValleS 1.36t	10	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Valley Mtal	34	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅜	Valmac .20r	7	9	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Valspar .24	9	5	5	5	5	
5½	3¼	ValueLin D		3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
15½	9⅝	VanDorn .28	9	12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	3	Vapor Inc	12	33	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
23	13¼	Veeco .14e	12	14	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
17	9½	Venicin .20b	7	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
3¼	2½	Verit Indust		2	3	3	3	
5¼	2⅞	Vernitron	9	33	3⅛	3	3	
5½	3	Vertipil Inc	13	4	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
10¾	6⅝	Vesely Co	15	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34⅞	18¼	Vetco Offsh	40	62	23½	22½	23	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Viewlex		23	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
14⅞	9½	Viking Genl	2	8	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Vikoa Inc		20	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
17¼	8¼	Vintage Ent	6	7	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
8⅛	5⅛	VLN Corp	9	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Vol Merch	31	11	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
17⅛	13	Voplex .62	8	9	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
7½	5	VulcCp .10	16	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
5⅛	4⅞	Vulc Inc .20	8	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	11⅛	Vulcinc pf 1		7	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛

W

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	5¾	WabMag .70	21	18	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
17⅞	9¼	Wackntt .28	13	1	11	11	11	
19⅛	12½	WagnrEl .28	8	3	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
17⅝	6¼	Wainoco Oil	20	11	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
17⅝	15¼	WalcoN .20r	8	5	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
22¼	13⅞	WardCR Dg	18	15	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
2½	1½	WardFds wt		1	1½	1½	1½	
8½	4½	WardsCo .20	11	36	4¾	4½	4½	
14	4⅞	WarC pfC.05		347	7⅜	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
37	24	WesPsfB .40	12	16	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ 1⅛
9	6½	Watco .05e	10	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅞	4½	Wolman Co	8	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	Weld Tu Am	14	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8	6½	Wellco Ent	6	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
27⅛	22⅛	WellsNat Sv	18	24	22⅝	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
22¼	13⅛	WestChP .72	11	29	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
2⅝	2	Westats Pll		91	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Westby Fsh		21	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Westrn Pet	20	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
19⅞	15	Westn Finl	7	29	20¼	19	20⅛	+ 1½
2⅛	1½	Wstrn Orbis		1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
10⅛	9⅛	Whippny .60	52	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅝	Whitaker .34	7	2	8½	8½	8½	
4⅞	3	Whitehall El	7	24	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
19⅝	17⅞	Whiting 1.20	9	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Whitakr wt		33	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
2½	1½	Wichita Ind		10	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¾	Willcx Gibb	7	13	3½	3½	3½	
15⅝	11⅜	Wmhous .20	8	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
5⅛	4	WilshrO .20t	27	46	4¼	4½	4½	— ⅛
12⅝	8½	Wilson .20e	13	3	9½	9½	9½	
1⅜	13-16	Wright Har	49	33	1½	1 7-16	1½	
10¼	5⅞	WilsonBr .29	6	8	4½	4½	4½	—
4½	3⅛	WilsonPh .12	25	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	Winkimn .40	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4½	Winston Mil	7	11	5	4⅞	5	
63	58	Wis P pf4.50		220	61	61	61	— 1
16	5	WolfHB .24	5	43	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Wolv Ind .32	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13	9¼	Woodmoor	6	1	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
12⅞	7	Worces Cont	7	4	8¼	8	8	
12⅜	10⅛	Work Wr .60	6	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
16⅛	10¼	Wrather Co	94	7	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
1⅜	13-16	Wright Har	49	33	1½	1 7-16	1½	
10⅛	5	WTC Air .10	15	29	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
49¼	21⅛	WUI In .10o	12	61	21¾	21¼	21⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3	Wyle Labs	12	5	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
29⅞	16	Wynn Oil	10	14	17	16⅞	17	
14	11¼	WymBan .40	11	27	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅜

Y

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅜	12⅝	Yates Ind	19	107	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅜

Z

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4¾	3⅝	Zero Mfg	36	13	4	4	4	— ⅛

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	85.50
Albert Heijn	157
Algembank	387
Amrobank	84.50
A'dam	269
Fokker	41.40
Heineken	316.80
H.V.A.	164.50
Holland-Am	250
Hoogovens	86
K.L.M.	115.20
Philips new	59.60
Robico	255
Rolinco	169.50
Royal Dutch	124.80
Unilever	157.40
Van Ommer	359
Ver.Mach	161.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,855
Cock-Ougree	1,258
Electrobel	—
GB Enterpr	3,185
Hoboken	5,690
Lambert	2,850
Pétrofina	6,873
Ph.Gevaert	1,555
Soc.Générale	3,100
Solvay	3,700
Un.Minière	1,725

Frankfurt

AEG	151.50
Aug.Thyssen	—
BASF	163.70
Bayer	137.30
Commerzbk	236.50
Cont.Gummi	120
Daimler-Benz	420
Demag	196
DeutBank	307
DresdeBank	249.10
Gels Aklien	93.10
Hoesch	68
Karstadt	429
Kaufhof	298
KHD	130
Lufthansa	67
Mannesmann	216
Metallgesell	333
Neckermann	152.50
Rheinstahl	141.60
RWE new	153.50
Schering	553
Siemens	318.70
Veba	144.90
Volkswagen	164

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.06
Anglo-Amin	£20½
BarclayBank	3.71
BeechamGr	2.83
BICC	1.53
Boots	2.51
Bowater	2.62
Brit.mTob	2.80
Brit.Oxyg	0.74
Brit.Pet	5.40
BLMC	0.33
Burmah	4.54
Cadbury Schw	0.90½
Charterco	2.23
Courtaulds	1.53
Daggafont	0.58
DeBeerD	3.63
Decca Rec	3.60
Distillers	1.56½
Dunlop	0.98
El Muslind	1.63
FreeStGed	8.10
GEC	1.34
GKN	3.52
GlaxoGr	3.96
Gt.UnivSt	3.40
Guinness	1.48
Hawker-S'dd	4.14
Hudson-Bay	£0½
ImpChem	2.77
Imps	0.93½
Mar&Spen	2.64
Metal Box	2.62
Nichols	0.73
Plessey	1.35
RandMines	2.46
RankOr	4.25
RoyalDutch	£19½
R.T.Z.	2.52
Shell	3.35
Thorn	3.98
Tube Invest	4.66
Union Cor	3.35
Vickers	0.97
War L3½	£35⅛
West Deep	6.55
West Drief	£14¾
West Hold	£14½
West Min	1.52
Woolworth	0.87
ZCI	0.65

Milan

Bastogi	2,096
Erba	17,650
Ercole Marell	1,306
Fiat	2,546
Finsider	325
Generali	74,350
IFI	8,390
Italgas	997
Italsider	454
LaRinas	323
Montedis	637
Olivetti	1,725
Pirelli	1,844
SniaVisco	1,765
Terni	153.50

Paris

AirLiquide	436.80
Alimentaire	—
BSN	1,401
Carrefour	5,700
Clm Lafarge	235.50
Citroën	86
Cie Bancaire	732
CFP	206
CGE	497
Ferodo	624
GerDanone	—
L'Oréal	2,825
Mach.Bull	67.50
Michelin	2,192
Moet Henn	1,777
Moulinex	6,150
Nickel	70.20
Paribas	237
PUK	146.60
Penarroya	49.05
Perrier	329
Peugeot	539
Rh.Poulenc	185.80
St.Gobain	179
Suez	379
Télémécaniqu	1,074
Thomson	225.90
Usinor	120.60
Wendel	38.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,050
Bally	1,050
B.Boveri	950
Ciba-Geigy	1,820
Cr Suisse	3,740
Fischer	980
HofRocheb	157,050
Nestlé	3,930
Sandoz	3,480
Sté B.Suisse	3,823
Sulzer	3,225
U.B Suisses	4,165

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on April 12, 1973

INDUSTRIALS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
25674	Abitibi	$11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
850	Acklands	$13¼	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
7750	Agra Ind	$12⅝	12½	12½	
24150	Alta Gas T	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
200	Alta Nat	$21	21	21	
973	Algo Cent	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
65	Argus C pr	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
67175	Atl Sugar	$7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅜
2277	Bank N S	$36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	
11557	Bell Canad	$42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
5150	BC Forest	$38	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
7310	Block Bros	325	305	325	+10
3569	Bovis Cor	280	273	270	+ 5
5104	BP Can	$15⅛	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
6640	Bralor Res	260	252	260	+ 5
180	Burns Fds	$18¼	18¼	18¼	
760	Calgary P	$28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ¾
200	C Packrs	$24	24	24	
400	Can Perm	$21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
1525	C Cab'esy	$17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
4195	C Imp Bank	$32⅜	31½	32½	+ ⅛
1935	C Ind Gas	$8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
100	Cdn Tire	$60	57½	60	+ ½
1640	Celanese	460	455	460	+ 5
413	C Holiday	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
4630	Con Bldg	300	290	290	— 5
1390	Con Distrb	$32	31	31	— ⅞
10135	Cons Gas	$16⅛	16¼	16½	
1100	Crush Intl	$14	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
4	Cygnus A	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
12	Cygnus B	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
1100	Dofasco	$27	26⅞	27	+ ½
3290	Dom Stre	$14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
175	Dupont	$32¼	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
4025	Dylex L A	$10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
150	Emco	490	490	490	—10
1638	Falcon	$73	71	73	+ 2
12160	Fed Grain	$9	8⅞	9	
625	Gen Distrb	$34¼	34½	34½	
330	GL Paper	$21¼	21	21¼	— ⅛
385	Gt W Life	$73¼	72½	72½	— ¾
11075	Greyhnd	$19½	19	19½	+ 1
100	Guar Trst	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5355	Gulf Can	$35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
2075	Hawker S	450	440	445	+ 5
2905	H Bay Co	$22⅜	22¼	22⅜	
295	Huron Eri	$31½	31⅛	31½	
2873	IAC	$18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
5	Indusmin	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
50	Inglis	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
380	Inland Gas	$11⅛	11¼	11⅛	
7628	Intpr Pipe	$26	25¾	26	
6535	Inv Grp A	$12	11¾	11⅞	
2003	Kaps Tran	$8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
3950	Kaiser Re	315	310	310	— 5
285	Koffler	$18¾	18½	18¾	
2871	Labatt	$28½	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛
4610	LOnt Cem	375	370	375	+ 5
25	Laura Sec	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
351	Lob Co A	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
2050	Lob Co B	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
905	Loeb M	475	470	475	+ 5
2423	MB Ltd	$31	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
1150	M Lf Mills	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
25	Met Stores	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
3075	Moore	$54	53¼	53¼	
600	Morse A	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
5407	Noranda	$51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	
2420	Nor Cil G	$11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
4550	OSF Ind	$11	10⅞	11	
3550	Oshawa A	$10	9¾	10	— ⅛
500	Pembin A	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
700	Petrofina	$29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— 1
4550	Rapid Dia	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1862	Reed Osir	$11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
5	Rothman	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1970	Shell Can	$56	55⅝	56	
5905	Simpsons	$33¼	33	33	— ⅛
985	Simpson S	$53⅝	53	53½	— ⅛
320	Slater Stl	$12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
850	St Brodcst	$13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
9936	Stelco	$35¼	34¾	34⅞	— ½
1100	Teledyne	465	461	465	+ 5
380	Texaco	$61¾	61¼	61½	— ½
6200	Thom Nes	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
6747	Tor Dm Bk	$34⅛	34	34¼	— ½
1550	Traders A	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	
4616	Tr Can PL	$39⅛	38⅞	39	
2731	Trans Mt	$22¼	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
400	Un Carbid	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
2780	Un Gas	$11½	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
200	Union Oil	$17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
3025	Van Der	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
5114	Weldwod	$18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
575	Wstburne	$15⅛	15½	15⅝	
100	W Cdn Seed	$6	6	6	
1225	Westnhse	$23	23	23	— ⅛
3975	Weston	$22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
9700	Woodwd A	$29½	29¼	29½	

MINES

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
11350	Agnico E	355	350	350	— 5
6069	Belim	$14¼	14½	14¼	
13173	Brenda M	630	600	630	+35
10290	Brunswk	485	475	475	— 5
4930	Camflo	653	651	655	— 5
4539	C Tung	190	185	187	— 2
1125	Cassiar	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11903	Chemalov	350	350	355	— 5
712	Coldstm	395	385	385	—10
19530	C Morisn	223	212	223	+11
5330	C Rambler	400	395	395	
153	Conwest	660	660	660	—20
2230	Cop Fields	170	170	170	
1109	Craigmt	680	665	675	+ 5
416	Denison	$34½	34½	34½	
3100	Dicknsn	365	340	355	
2053	East Sull	330	300	330	
15250	Falcon C	$14	13¼	13⅝	+ ½
7533	Gnt Mascr	325	320	325	
6225	Gibraltar	$11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ½
2465	Granduc	370	360	360	— 5
1633	Hollinger	$48¼	48	48	
1455	Int Mogul	$14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
5416	Kerr Addd	$13½	13½	13½	
120	Lab Min	$45	45	45	
330	La Luz	300	300	300	
155	Liberian	$11½	11½	11½	+ ¾
2185	Madeline	465	460	460	
800	Mattgmi	$37½	37	37⅛	+ ½
330	Newconx	555	545	555	+10
4730	Orchan	530	520	520	—10
9139	Pamour	465	445	445	—20
275	Patino N V	$24¼	24⅛	24½	
430	Pine Point	$31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
3401	Placer	$54	51½	54	+2½
200	Rayrock	122	122	122	— 3
4241	Sherritt	$17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
1710	Steep R	170	166	167	— 2
103	Sullivan	300	300	3000	
2685	Teck Cbr A	400	390	395	— 5
4856	Teck Cor B	360	325	345	—15
103	U Keno	460	460	460	—20
12475	U Siscoe	910	875	880	—30
13200	Upp Can	299	273	299	+26
1700	West Mine	300	300	300	
2610	Whitrse	375	375	375	
4530	Willroy	115	110	115	+ 5
125	Yk Bear	395	395	395	—10

OIL & GAS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
457	Alminex	610	610	610	— 5
3950	Chieftan D	$11¼	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅝
1060	Clarcan	600	525	600	+40
300	Francana	953	950	950	+10
350	Gt COnsds	875	870	870	
125	Gr Plains	$35	35	35	+ ½
7350	Houston O	345	340	340	
23183	Lochiel	275	267	270	— 7
1800	Page Pet	260	260	260	
1170	PanCan P	$14⅛	14⅜	14¼	
8000	Pan Ocean	$15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ½
1070	Petrol	133	133	133	
300	Ram	280	280	280	— 3
3830	Siebens	$13	13	13	
6060	Sundale O	730	720	730	— 5
6700	Voyager P	680	625	680	+60

Total sales 2,165,540 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
10125	Algoma	$17	16⅞	17	
365	Asbestos	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2532	Bank Mont	$19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
6000	Bombard	405	400	405	
4260	Brinco	$5⅞	5¾	5¾	
100	CAE Ind	$11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
2085	Can Cement	$60	59½	60	+ ¾
125	Cdn Int Pow	$13½	13½	13½	+ ½
4530	Com BusM	$14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
2581	Con Bath	$21¾	21⅝	21¾	
249	Crn Zell A	$21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
425	Dom Glass	$14	14	14	
370	Imasco	$33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
420	Laur Fin	$12½	12¼	12½	
975	Molson A	$28¼	28	28	+ ⅛
3205	Mont Trust	$21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
1450	Power Cp	$13⅞	13¼	13⅞	
2455	Price Co	$15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
125	Rolland A	$7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
2408	Royal Bank	$36¼	36	36¼	+ ½
517	Royal Trust	$25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅜
730	St L Colum	140	140	140	
1132	Steinberg A	$28¾	28¾	28¾	
2300	Super Elec	225	215	220	+10
950	Zellers	$19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛

Total sales 1,204,900 shares.

Eurodollars

April 12, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	7 1/4	7 1/2	— 1/8
One Month	7 3/4	7 7/8	+ 1/4
3 Months	7 15/16	8 1/16	— 1/16
6 Months	8 1/8	8 1/4	—
One Year	8 1/8	8 1/4	— 1/8

Tokyo Exchange

April 12, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	350	Matsu El Wks	735
Canon Camera	291	Mits. Hvy Ind.	172
Dai Nip. Print.	395	Mitsubi Corp.	402
Fuji Bank	625	Mitsui Co.	425
Fuji Photo	411	Mitsukoshi	652
Hitachi	202	Nippon Elec.	214
Honda Motor	590	Sharp	245
C. Itoh	600	Shiseido	1,000
Jap. Air Lines	2,500	Sony Corp.	3,920
Kansai El P	1,000	Sumitomo Bk	635
Kao Soap	470	Taisho Marine	445
Kirin Brewery	431	Takeda Chem.	278
Komatsu	319	Teijin	273
Kubota I Wks	420	Tokyo Marine	561
Matsu E Ind.	761	Toray	216
		Toyota Motor	635

European Gold Markets

April 12, 1973

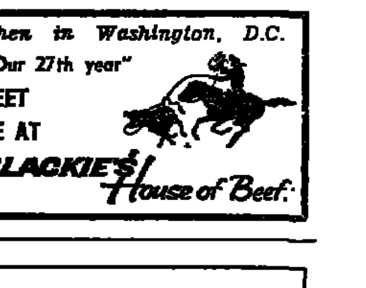
	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	91.10	90.90	— 0.35
Zurich	91.375	91.00	— 0.375
Paris (12.5 kilo)	92.74	92.41	— 0.81

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	144.3	144.4	144.8	135.3
Brussels	162.64	162.18	162.64	154.66
Frankfurt	152.76	152.17	156.21	143.53
London 30	459.8	463.1	509.5	426.5
London 500	192.26	193.33	217.35	183.35
Milan	110.96	111.05	116.98	95.18
Paris	109.9	110.3	110.3	99.8
Sydney	548.73	554.11	637.27	548.73
Tokyo (n)	368.43	375.36	422.48	370.00
Tokyo (o)	4793.64	4906.54	5359.74	4716.66
Zurich	370.7	379.9	418.8	370.7

(n) New. (o) Old.

When in Washington, D.C.
"Our 27th year"
MEET ME AT

BLACKIE'S House of Beef

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8¼-81	98	99
Am.Brands 8-87	97½	100¼
Anglo-Am 7½-87	94¼	95¼
Amax 8-76	103¾	107¼
Amax 8¼-86	102	102½
ASEA 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Ashland 8-87	98½	99½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	98	99
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98½	99½
B.N.P. 8¼-77	100	101
Barclay 8¼-86	100½	101½
Beecham 8½-86	99½	100½
BICC 7¾-87	96	97
Borg Warn 8-79	99¼	100¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	101¼	101¾
CN PTT 8-86	99¼	100¼
Carlsberg 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Carrier 8-87	98½	99½
C. Lafarge 8¼-86	101	102
C.F.E. 8-87	96½	97½
Com Union	100¾	101¾
Cont Oil 7-80	94½	95½
Conoco 8-86	98½	99½
Cont Tel 8¾-86	101	102
Copen City 8-84	98	99½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	95½	96½
Copen Tel 8½-86	99½	100½
Corning 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Cut Ham 8-87	98	99
Denmark 9-82	102½	103½
Denmark 7½-90	95¼	96¼
Dow Cor 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Dupont 7½-78	99¾	100¾
E.D.F. 8¼-86	101	102
E.I.B. 7¾-84	99	100½
E.I.B. 8½-86	106	107
E.I.B. 7½-90	99	100
Esso 7½-76	98½	99½
Esso 8-86 Nov	100	101
Escom 8½-86	99½	100½
FinMigBk 8½-86	99½	100½
Ford 8-81	99½	100½
GenMills 8-86	98¼	99¼
GenMot 8¼-76	100¾	101¼
GenMot 8¾-86	105	106
Granges 8½-89	99	100
Grotier 8¾-86	100½	101½
GTE 8¼-86	100	101
Guar Roy 8-87	98½	99½
Haas 8-78	99	100
Haas 8¾-86	102½	103½
Hambros 7¾-87	98½	99½
Helsinki 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
Hill Samuel 8½-86	103½	101½
Iceland 8-87	97	98
I.C.I. 7½-92	95	96
I.N.I. 8-87	96½	97½
Ireland 8¼-89	97½	98½
I.S.E. 8¼-86	102¼	103¼
Intl Util 8½-82	99¾	100¾
Kimberley 8½-86	102½	103½
Klein Ben 8¼-87	100½	101½
Lyons 8¾-86	101	102
Metro Est 8¾-86	100½	101½
Monsanto 8¾-86	102	103
Mount Isa 8¾-86	100	101
Newfoundld 8½-86	100	101
Nickel (Le) 9-86	101½	102½
NorgKomBk 7½-8	94¼	95¼
Ontario 8¼-86	100½	101½
Oslo 8½-86	97¼	100¼
Otis Elv 8¾-85	101½	102½
OwensCorn 9-86	104	105
Pekema 8¾-86	100	101
Pennwalt 8-86	98¾	99¾
Petronor 8½-86	99	100
PhilMorris 8-78	100¼	101¼
PhilMorris 8½-86	102¾	103¾
Plessey 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	100	101
Queensld 8½-86	99	100
Ralston 7½-87	95¼	96¼
Rank 8¾-86	102½	103½
Richardson 8¾-85	101½	102½
S.A.S. 8-88	98¾	99¾
Scott 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
Shell 8-86	99¾	100¾
Shell 7½-87	96	97
Sth Africa 8-87	97	98
Sybron 8-87	98¾	99¾
Textron 7¾-87	95½	96½
Transamer 8½-86	99½	100½
Transocean 8-86	99¼	100¼
Transocean 8-84	100¼	101¼
Transocean 7½-87	95¾	96¾
T.R.W 8¾-86	101½	102½
Union Oil 7-79	95	96
Union Oil 7½-87	95¼	96¼
Utah 8-87	98½	99½
Volvo 8-87	99½	100½
Wellcome 8½-87	100	101
Will Glyn 8¼-87	100½	101½
Chevron 5-88	139	140
Chesebg 6¼-84	144½	146
Chrysler 4¾-88	81½	82½
Chrysler 5-88	89½	90½
Cont Tel 5¼-88	103	104
Cumminsin 6¼-86	98½	99½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	112	113
EastKodak 4½-88	156½	157½
Fedders 5-92	84	85
Fed Dept 4½-85	115	117
Firestone 5-88	98	99
Ford 5-83	104	105
Ford 6-86	114	115
GenElec 4¼-85	114	115
GenElec 4¼-87	107	108
Cen Foods 4¾-82	92½	93½
ComShop 5¼-87	114	116
Gillette 4¾-87	103	104
Halliburt 4½-87	120½	121½
Honeywell 5-83	116	118
Honeywell 6-86	115	116
I.S.E. 5-88	101	102
I.S.E. 6¼-89	103	104
J. Logan 4¾-83	97½	98½
Leasco 5-88	58	60
Leasco 5-89	58	60
LTV 5-88	58½	60½
MarMidland 5-88	96½	97½
Mass Mut 6¼-87	94	95
Miles 4¾-93	101½	102½
Morgan JP 4¾-87	111	112
Motorola 4½-83	133	134
Murphy Oil 5-87	111	112
Nabisco 5½-88	108¾	109¾
Owens Ill 4½-87	98½	99½
PanAm 5¼-88	75½	76½
Penney JC 4½-87	115½	117½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	125½	126½
R.C.A. 5-88	98	99
Revlon 4¾-83	113	114
Revlon 4¾-87	102	103
Reynolds M 5-88	76	77
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	109	110
Texaco 4½-88	102½	103½
20th Cent 5-87	63	64
UnCarb 4¾-87	97½	98½
WardFd 5¾-88	66	67½
WarnLam 4½-87	122¼	123½

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88	76	77
AmMed 5½-92	73½	75½
Amexco 4¼-87	111	112
Am Mot 6-92	119	119½
Amoco 5½-84	122¼	123¼
Apco 6-89	94	95
Alusuisse 4¾-87	88	90
Amer Can 4¾-88	79	80
Am Tob 5¾-88	119	120
Ashland 5-88	100	101
BroadHale 4¾-87	104½	105½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	99.03	95.16	130.79
Previous	99.03	95.14	129.80

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Mutual Funds

Closing prices on April 12, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Thursdy.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.26	5.37
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.69	5.14
Incom	3.98	4.36
Insur	8.84	9.69
Advisrs	4.37	4.78
Aetna F	8.99	9.83
Afuture F	10.52	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.81	.89
Allstate	13.35	4.35
Alpha	14.23	15.56
Amcap	5.48	5.99
Am Diver	10.44	11.41
Am Eqity	4.64	5.08
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.11	8.86
Incme	8.93	9.76
Invest	8.40	9.18
Specl	7.71	8.43
Stock	8.06	8.81
Am Grth	6.10	6.67
Am Insin	5.24	5.73
Am Invs	5.15	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.75	9.56
AmN Gth	2.62	2.86
Anchor Group:		
Capit	5.45	5.97
Grwth	8.57	9.39
Incme	7.71	8.45
Fd Inv	8.18	8.96
Vent	8.78	9.62
Wash N	12.84	14.07
Astron	4.09	4.47
Audax Fd	9.02	9.85
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.05	5.49
Fnd B	7.41	8.05
Stock	6.07	6.63
Scien	4.46	4.85
BLC Grth	12.12	13.25
Babson	11.49	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.63	8.12
Bayrk Gr	5.87	6.24
Beacn Hll	10.36	N.L.
Beacn In	12.07	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.33	N.L.
Berk Gth	4.78	5.22
Bondstk	5.30	5.79
Bost Fdn	10.34	11.30
Brwn Fd	3.68	4.02
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	14.07	15.41
Candn	22.32	24.44
Divid	3.87	4.24
NatW S	10.37	11.36
NY Vnt	11.89	13.02
Burnh Fd	10.99	N.L.
CG Fund	10.79	11.66
Capam	7.75	8.49
Capit Gth	2.83	3.10
Capit Sh	5.98	6.55
Cap Trin	12.38	13.53
Centry Sh	13.44	14.69
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.43	12.49
Bond	9.57	10.46
Com St	1.44	1.57
Grwth	5.72	6.25
Incom	7.13	7.79
Specl	1.77	1.93
Vent	8.27	9.04
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	9.21	10.07
Frt Cap	6.38	6.97
Shrhld	7.83	8.56
Specl	6.94	7.58
Chemicl	11.07	12.10
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	10.26	11.21
Equty	3.53	3.86
Fund	10.69	11.68
Grwth	6.36	6.95
Incom	9.95	10.87
Vent	4.00	4.37
Colu Grth	12.94	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.27	1.38
Cwlth C	1.54	1.67
Comp Gr	7.00	7.65
Comp As	5.45	5.97
Comp Cp	5.45	5.97
Comp Bd	8.73	9.49
Comp Fd	8.28	9.00
Concord	10.17	N.L.
Cons Inv	12.12	12.62
Constel G	5.35	5.85
Cont Mut	8.05	N.L.
Cont Gth	7.84	8.08
Ctry Cap	14.73	15.93
Crn WDiv	5.95	6.50
Crn WDal	5.95	6.50
Davge Fd	10.54	N.L.
deVegh	42.88	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	10.65	11.64
Delaw	10.64	11.63
Delta	5.24	5.73
Dir Cap	5.34	5.85
Dodg Cox	15.66	N.L.
Drexel	11.77	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.86	13.00
Levge	15.72	17.23
Spl Inc	8.01	8.78
Third C	9.83	10.77
E&E Fd	3.41	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.94	8.70
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.77	10.68
Grwth	14.93	16.28
Incom	6.27	6.85
Specl	8.12	8.87
Stock	13.28	14.51
Ebrstdt	10.73	11.73
EDIE Spl	23.86	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	8.09	8.87
Eq Pro	3.16	3.46
Fd Am	7.96	8.72
Egret Gt	13.31	14.47
Eltun Tr	17.35	
Emer Sec	4.58	5.01
Energy	11.98	N.L.
Equity F	8.91	9.74
Fairfld	9.09	9.93
Farm Bu	10.23	N.L.
Fed Reg	10.84	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.36	10.23
Capit	12.18	13.31
Contfd	9.35	
Conv	7.80	8.15
Dsiny	6.76	
Essex	11.59	
Evrst	11.90	13.01
Fidel	16.59	18.13
Puritn	9.83	10.74
Salem	4.44	4.85
Trend	25.49	27.86
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.57	N.L.
Indust	4.38	N.L.
Incom	5.98	N.L.
Vent	4.32	N.L.
FstFd Va	11.75	12.84
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.91	6.48
Grwth	7.64	8.37
Stock	8.53	9.35
Fst Mult	8.72	N.L.
Fst Sierr	4.20	4.61
Forum Group:		
Cimb F	9.74	N.L.
100 Fd	12.24	N.L.
101 Fd	8.98	N.L.d
101 Fd	8.98	N.L.d
Twen F	6.12	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.91	5.37
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.44	5.93
Incom	12.13	13.22
Mutal	9.44	10.32
Specl	11.17	12.21
Foursq	9.49	10.37
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	9.12	9.99
Grwth	7.80	8.55
Utils	5.51	6.04
Incom	2.05	2.25
US Gov	9.93	10.88
Capit	5.22	5.72
Equit	4.54	4.98
FdF Dep	10.19	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	9.48	10.36
Impac	8.06	8.81
Ind Trd	12.48	13.64
Pilot	7.78	8.50
Gatewy	8.57	9.26
GE S&S	36.90	
Gen Sec	7.14	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	6.33	6.92
Balan	8.22	8.99
Com St	11.91	13.02
GrthFd A	4.73	5.17
Grth Ind	21.42	N.L.
Guard M	24.34	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.41	4.82
Grwth	7.07	7.73
Incom	6.25	6.83
H&C Fd	11.58	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.21	N.L.
Hedb Gor	8.50	9.29
Hedge	6.88	N.L.
Heritge	1.85	2.03
Hor Man	19.20	20.76
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.21	4.60
Incom	4.12	4.50
Trus sh	12.84	14.03
Trus un	3.46	
Imp Cap	10.32	11.28
Imp Gth	7.65	8.36
IncF Am	14.05	15.36
IncF Bos	6.54	7.17
Industry	3.28	3.59
INTGN	9.43	10.19
ICA	13.80	15.08
Inv Guid	7.94	N.L.
Inv Indic	4.15	
Inves Bos	12.64	13.81
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	7.20	
IDS ndl	6.29	6.84
Mutl	10.19	11.08
Prog	4.76	5.18
Stock	21.06	22.90
Select	9.62	10.35
Var Py	9.13	9.93
Inv Resh	4.96	5.42
Istel	21.49	22.15
Ivy	7.76	N.L.
J PGrthF	9.64	10.48
Janus F	unavail	
J Hanck	8.30	9.02
J Hanc Sl	8.87	9.64
Johnstn	26.39	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	5.26	5.76
Cus B1	17.16	20.04
Cus B2	20.28	22.22
Cus B4	8.92	9.78
Cus K1	7.67	8.41
Cus K2	6.38	6.99
Cus S1	23.62	25.89
Cus S2	11.63	12.75
Cus S3	8.60	9.42
Cus S4	4.63	5.07
Polar	4.13	4.52
Knickb	6.53	7.16
Knick Gt	7.91	8.66
Lenox Fd	5.67	
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	16.52	18.08
Lex Gr	8.34	9.11
Lex Rh	14.53	15.89
Librty Fd	5.95	6.50
Life Stk	6.79	7.43
Life Ins	8.77	9.59
Linc Ntl	8.54	9.33
Ling	3.65	
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	13.07	N.L.
Mut	14.99	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.80	7.36
A Bus	3.25	3.51
Bnd Db	10.63	11.62
Luth Bro	11.05	12.08
Luth Inc	9.77	10.68
Magna Funds:		
MagC	4.25	4.66
Incom	9.08	9.92
Pligm	9.49	10.37
Manhtn	4.17	4.56
Mkt Gth	2.53	N.L.
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.33	9.13
Indep	7.84	8.59
Mass	11.89	13.03
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.96	13.07
MIG	13.79	15.07
MID	14.26	15.58
MFD	13.93	15.22
MCD	15.18	16.59
Mates	2.76	N.L.
Mathers	12.26	N.L.
Mid AM	5.84	6.38
MONY F	11.47	12.54
Mut Ben	10.41	11.41
MIF Fd	8.07	8.72
MIF Gth	4.82	5.21
M OmaG	5.02	5.46
M Omahl	9.49	10.32
Mut Shrs	16.08	N.L.
Mut Trst	unavail	
NEA Mut	10.71	10.93
Natl Ind	10.60	N.L.d
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.61	10.50
Bond	5.00	5.46
Divid	4.03	4.40
Grwth	8.06	8.81
Pf Stk	6.62	7.23
Incom	5.10	5.57
Stock	7.42	8.11
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.48	17.91
Grwth	11.14	12.11
Side	17.20	18.70
Neuw Cat	5.09	N.L.
Neuw Fd	9.20	N.L.
New Wld	13.44	14.69
Newton	15.38	16.80
Nich Strg	18.46	N.L.
Noreast	15.71	N.L.
Oceangr	6.78	N.L.
Omega	8.12	8.24
One WmS	17.09	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.96	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.77	8.49
AIM	10.91	11.92
Time	7.70	8.42
OTC Sec	10.47	11.38
Param M	8.21	8.97
Paul Rvr	7.48	8.17
Penn Sq	7.03	N.L.
Pa Mut	2.86	N.L.
Phila	7.36	8.07
Pine St	10.78	N.L.
Pine Tree	3.52	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	7.74	8.46
Fund	11.85	12.95
II	9.95	10.87
Plan Inv	10.55	11.53
Pilgrth	13.66	14.93
Price Funds:		
Grwth	26.46	N.L.
N Era	11.45	N.L.
N Horlz	31.73	N.L.
Pro Fund	9.45	N.L.
Pro Portf	unavail	
Provid	4.31	4.71
Prov Gth	8.90	9.73
Pro SIP	10.97	11.98
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.23	12.24
Equit	8.85	9.67
Georg	15.71	17.17
Grwth	11.46	12.52
Inco m	8.38	9.75
Invest	10.11	11.05
Vista	10.51	11.49
Vovag	10.46	11.43
Revere	8.22	8.98
Rintret	13.97	
Sagitars	2.42	N.L.
Schustr	9.27	10.13
Schust Sp	9.79	10.70
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	18.99	N.L.
Specl	33.65	N.L.
Balan	17.21	N.L.
Com St	11.22	N.L.
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.73	4.09
Invest	7.08	7.76
Ultra	7.74	8.48
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	8.90	9.73
Sel Opp	11.07	12.10
Sel Spl	13.97	15.27
Sent Gth	10.03	10.70
Sentry F	15.16	16.48
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.62	3.96
Entrp	5.98	6.54
Flet Fd	4.47	4.89
Harbr	8.03	8.78
Legal	6.61	7.22
Pace	8.75	9.56
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	19.99	21.85
Incom	18.08	19.76
Invest	9.98	10.91
Sherm D	11.71	N.L.
Side Fd	7.50	8.22
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.63	9.43
Invest	11.21	12.25
Trust	8.58	9.38
Vent	10.73	11.76
SB Eqty	10.71	N.L.
SB I&Gr	12.14	N.L.
SoGen Int	12.76	13.36
Sw Invs	8.92	9.64
Swin Gt	7.13	7.71
Saver Inv	11.91	13.04
Spectra F	5.92	6.49
S&P IntD	8.99	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	5.01	5.48
Div Fd	5.35	5.85
Prog F	5.38	5.88
SlFrm Gt	4.91	N.L.
S Frm In	9.94	N.L.
State St	48.98	49.48
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.32	N.L.
Asso F	1.29	N.L.
Invest	1.51	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	22.26	N.L.
Cap O	10.90	N.L.
Stock	15.95	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.47	7.09
Incom	8.76	9.60
Sumit	9.46	10.37
Tech	6.74	7.39
Sync Gth	7.85	8.58
TMR App	9.01	9.85
Teacher	9.88	10.08
Temp Gt	9.49	10.37
Towr Cap	5.89	6.44
Trns Cap	8.82	9.59
Trav Eq	11.09	12.15
Tudr Hed	12.95	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.75	3.01
TwnC Inc	4.05	4.44
USAA Gt	11.83	N.L.
US GovSe	10.25	10.41
Unif Mut	9.57	10.46
Unifund	9.58	10.42
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.41	15.75
Nat Inv	8.98	9.81
U Cap	10.43	11.40
Whtch	13.44	14.69
Accm	7.53	8.25
Bond	8.12	8.90
United Funds:		
Con Gr	10.44	11.44
Con Inc	10.61	11.63
Incom	14.22	15.58
Scien	7.22	7.91
Vang	7.50	8.22
Value Line Fd:		
Val Ll	6.01	6.59
Incom	4.79	5.25
Lev Grt	8.13	8.50
Spl Sit	3.82	4.19
Vance Sanders:		
Bostn	7.60	8.31
Comm	7.95	8.69
Specl	8.17	8.93
Vandrbt	5.81	6.35
Vangd	2.12	2.32
Vanig TN	6.78	
Var In P	4.21	4.58
Viking	5.90	N.L.
Wall St G	7.87	8.60
Wash M	12.01	13.13
Weing Eq	11.59	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	22.92	25.05
Ivest	10.44	11.41
Morg	11.70	12.79
Techv	7.45	
Trust	12.77	13.96
Welisl	12.25	13.39
Welltn	11.69	12.78
Windr	8.37	9.15
West Ind	3.94	4.32
Westf Grt	9.12	9.91
Wisc Fd	6.01	6.56
Ziegler	9.74	10.65

CANAVERAL INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORP. N.V.

announces to the holders of its $5.5 million of 9 1/2% convertible subordinated debentures due 1975 that the date for exchange of these debentures has been extended to May 10, 1973.

All debentures, together with signed letter of transmittal, must be tendered on or before May 10, 1973, to the official forwarding bank: Robinson Bank Ltd., Rittergasse 12, CH-4001 Basle, Switzerland. Under the proposed exchange offer, each debenture would be exchanged for common stock of Canaveral International Corporation (to be listed on the American Stock Exchange) and a new first mortgage real estate convertible bond of Canaveral International Financial Corp. N.V.

Contact the security dealer from whom you purchased these debentures or Equity Corporation S.A., 50, Avenue de la Gare, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland, immediately for a copy of the complete exchange offer and letter of transmittal.

Debenture holders making the exchange will receive shares of Canaveral International Corporation in the manner described in the exchange offer in lieu of the interest payment due April 16, 1973. Interest on the debentures will not be paid on the April 16th due date pending final determination of the results of the exchange offer.

CANAVERAL INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORP. N.V.

By Henry Dubbin, President.

ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK

VIENNA, AUSTRIA

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE 1972 BUSINESS YEAR

During 1972, a policy was pursued that was both realistic and far-sighted. In its decisions affecting the Bank's lending activities and foreign transactions, management acted with restraint, thus contributing to the common effort to achieve economic stability in Austria.

Cash accounts and safe custody accounts increased in number from 417,600 at the end of last year to 441,600.

At Sch. 34.6 billion, the balance sheet total showed a gain of Sch. 6,888 million or 24.9% (1971: + Sch. 4,195 million or 17.8%), bringing the total up to Sch. 27.7 billion).

Total liabilities amounted to Sch. 32.1 billion at the end of the year, an advance of Sch. 6,716 million or 26.5%, as compared with Sch. 25.4 billion at the end of 1971 (1971: + Sch. 4,035 million or 18.9%).

Savings deposits rose by Sch. 1,073 million or 13.3% (1971: + Sch. 1,375 million or 20.5%).

Cash certificates increased by Sch. 474 million from Sch. 383 million to Sch. 857 million.

Sundry creditors advanced by Sch. 5.5 billion to Sch. 17.3 billion.

Interbank deposits declined by Sch. 515 million to Sch. 3 billion due to tight money conditions.

Total liquidity of Schilling liabilities was 49.8% as compared to 54.4% on December 31, 1971. Liquid assets of the first degree comprised 11.8% (1971: 16.7%).

Credits and discounts, excluding ERP credits, advanced by Sch. 3,099 million or 20.2% (1971: + Sch. 2,930 million or 23.6%) from Sch. 15.3 billion to Sch. 18.4 billion.

The Stock market volume was up 30%, mainly the result of a 60% rise in the turnover in shares. A remarkable increase of 29% was again recorded in the sale of new bond issues (1971: + 27.7%).

Net earnings shown at Sch. 433.4 million (1971: Sch. 399.2 million), was only 8.6% above the level of the previous year.

Income from commissions and fees rose by Sch. 30.7 million to Sch. 251.2 million (1971: + Sch. 18.1 million) as a result of the upturn in stock market business and foreign transactions. This income paid only for a small part of total administrative expenses.

Expenditure including social benefits and pensions, increased by Sch. 61.8 million or 18.8% (1971: + Sch. 45.6 million or 16.1%). The increase was partly due to higher wages and salaries, rising social contributions, an increase in the number of employees and a larger allocation to the pension fund (Sch. 25.2 million as compared to Sch. 14.4 million in 1971).

Profits and dividend, after tax payments totalling Sch. 147.2 million (1971: Sch. 149.6 million), off Sch. 2.4 million as compared with the previous year, the gross profit amounted to Sch. 105 million. An amount of Sch. 55 million was allocated to reserves (1971: Sch. 116 million with Sch. 66 million being transferred to reserves).

Länderbank's own resources Sch. 1,339 million. The net profit, including the amount carried forward from last year, amounts to Sch. 51 million. Subject to the approval of the Shareholders' General Meeting, a dividend of 10% will be distributed.

Participations advanced by Sch. 308 million to Sch. 695 million. This change reflects primarily the acquisition of 50% of the increased capital of Oesterreichisches Credit-Institut AG and an increase in the capital of Eisenstädter Bank AG.

PEANUTS



B. C.

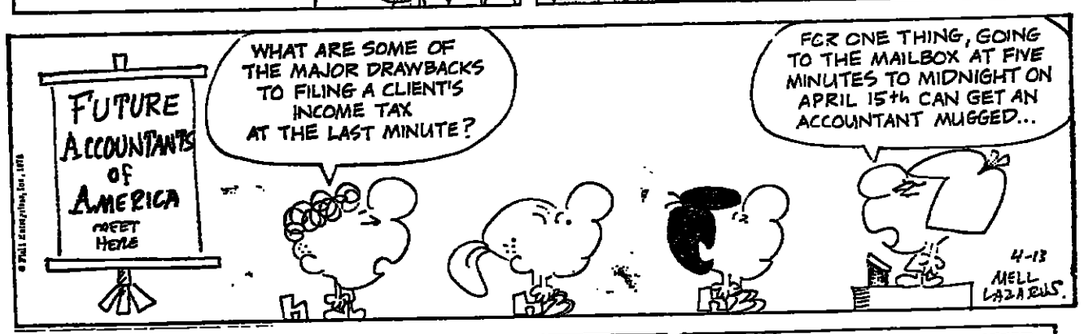
LI'L ABNER



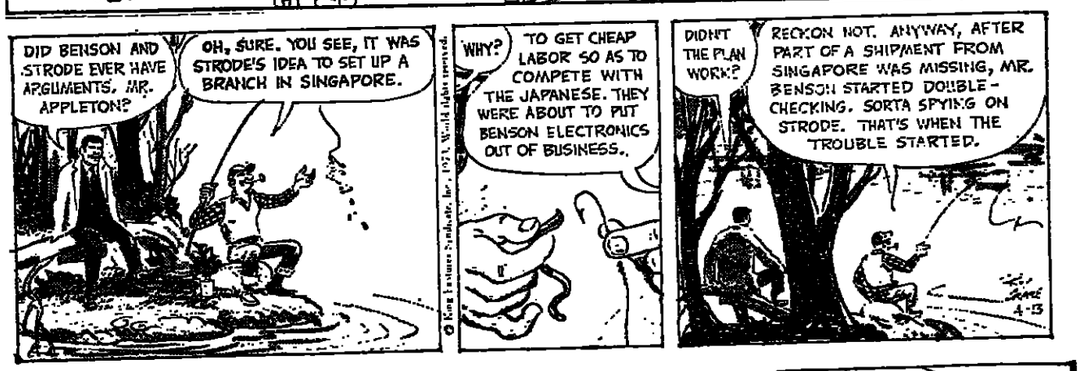
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



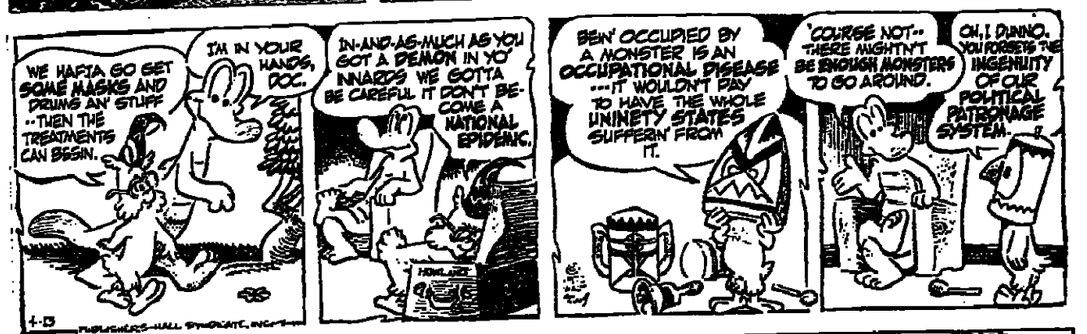
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

About two years ago, a 13-year-old boy created a minor sensation by winning a title in a Nassau-Suffolk sectional tournament. Now even more alert and even more mature, Bobbie Levin has created a major sensation by becoming the youngest Life Master ever.

At the recent Spring Nationals in St. Louis Levin agreed, rather suspiciously, to play with a 16-year-old girl, Connie McGinley of Philadelphia. She had similar reservations about playing with him, but they each found to their surprise that they had a partner who could play well, and they proceeded to win a minor title. The diagramed deal helped them to do it.

With virtually no high-card strength, but a great deal of youthful insouciance, they proceeded to create doubt and confusion in the enemy ranks. Miss McGinley opened the West hand with two spades, a bid that would not have met with directorial approval in the days when the American Contract Bridge League had rules for the range of a weak two-bid.

When North made a take-out double, Levin as East added to the confusion with a psychic bid of three hearts. He felt that his opponents were headed for a game and perhaps a slam, and that hearts might be their best contract. He was prepared to retreat into spades whenever necessary.

These shenanigans did not stop North-South from reaching a sound slam.

The diagram shows that North-South should have no trouble making six no-trump, and can make an overtrick by the winning guess in the club suit. That would give them five heart tricks, four club tricks, two spades and two diamonds.

But South, rather naively, was still under the influence of East's three-heart bid. So after winning the first spade lead his first move was to lead the heart five to dummy's queen and finesse the ten on the way back.

West was surprised and pleased to win a trick with her heart jack and returned a spade. Unnerved by the loss of an unnecessary trick, South discarded a diamond from dummy, won in his hand and cashed three more heart tricks by overtaking his king.

South now had to guess the clubs.

But before committing himself in clubs, South decided to cash his diamond winners. But when he played the king and ace, cunning young East played the ten and the queen. It now seemed to a slightly bewildered declarer that the club length must be on his right. So he led to the club ace in dummy, lost the club finesse to West, and went down two tricks in an easy slam. He had fallen victim, in the bidding and the play.

	NORTH	
	♠ 5	
	♡ AQ643	
	◇ KJ2	
	♣ AJ107	
WEST (D)		EAST
♠ 1098643		♠ QJ72
♡ J8		♡ 872
◇ 86		◇ Q1093
♣ Q83		♣ 64
	SOUTH	
	♠ AK	
	♡ K105	
	◇ A754	
	♣ K952	

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
2 ♠	Dbl.	3 ♡	5 ♠
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.
Pass	5 ♡	Pass	5 N.T.
Pass	6 ◇	Pass	6 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade ten.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FRUOM

DEACK

REPERF

CROONB



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: ( ) "( )"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LINGO DRYLY WISDOM VISION

Answer: *No good will come to anyone from this kind of draft*—AN ILL WIND

BOOKS

THE INSPECTOR

By Saul Steinberg. The Viking Press. 224 pp. $10.

Reviewed by John Canaday

FIFTY years from now—or perhaps only 27—when some clear-sighted critic, freed from the politics and confusions of the 1973 art world, gets around to writing the history of 20th-century American art, he is going to pick out Saul Steinberg as the great artist of the post-World War II quarter-century and maybe, for all we know now, the whole latter half-century. Jackson Pollock, who would get the vote at the moment, will by then seem not an innovator but only a logical historical step in a self-limited direction where the artist, doubly hamstrung by his respect for the past and his fear of being fettered by it, settles for a compromise between tradition and revolution.

Steinberg, on the other hand, is purely and simply and completely and marvelously an artist of his time, an individual who is assaulted by it, who reacts to it in personal terms and sets down his reactions in terms as universal as any terms can be in our fragmented civilization. It's all here—the neuroses, the frustrations, the monumental absurdities of all kinds and their grotesque manifestations in art, architecture, personal adornment and national customs.

When Steinberg's first book, "All in Line," appeared in 1945, he was only a—no, take out that "only"—he was a satirical cartoonist with a sharp eye for our foibles and a curious angular style that art historians, impressed but helpless in the face of a phenomenon and clutching at straws, could do no better than relate to Paul Klee's. But there had never really been anything quite like Steinberg's drawing. There was nothing to compare to it except a razor. It was as sharp and as fine, and could be turned to purposes as murderous when not administering a clean shave to a hairy society. Where Klee was a sprite, Steinberg belonged to the historic guild of barber-surgeons.

"All in Line," however, dealt with surfaces, showing them to us as Steinberg saw them and leaving the conclusions up to us. Five books and 28 years later, "The Inspector"—the perfect title for a collection of Steinberg drawings—is the temporary end result of Steinberg's investigation of what has happened to us since World War II. He does not give us his seal of approval.

Although Steinberg's cartoons from first to last are comments on society, it would be forcing a point to label him an artist of social consciousness. He never feels Daumier's wrath over corruption and injustice. He never gives much indication that he feels people are worth being concerned about one way or another. fascinating though they may be to watch as they march (with that stiff-legged gait peculiar to Steinberg people) from nowhere to the grave.

Steinberg's emotional indifference might seem to invalidate any Steinberg-Daumier parallel, but it is really only a matter of a wide generation gap. Our two humanistic inspectors are separated by a hundred years of drastic social re-evaluations that conceal but do not cancel out their kinship.

There is not so much a difference between the sensitivities of the two artists as there is a difference between two centuries. Daumier's ideal world could be summed up within the walls of one of the small, comfortable rooms where his people take refuge in domestic felicity. In "The Inspector" there is a Steinberg room including a desk with six drawers labeled Crime, Punishment, Fear, Trembling, Bouvard and Pecuchet; another three labeled Dante, Mozart, and Etc. ("Etc." is played with all through the book). There is also a large drawer with an unlabeled Cross of Golgotha, and a blotter pad bearing the word "Faust." In a picture on one wall, Rimbaud stands looking into a chasm; on the other wall, an identical little figure looking into an identical chasm turns out to be Darwin. Air, water, fire and earth are diagramed in tandem (on a bed) with a 12-hour clock and the days of the week. A lamp and stand are composed of Asia, Europe, America and Africa; other places and characters are purgatory, the moon, Venus, another Etc., the Empyrean Paradise, Kepler and Theseus; a ladder leads to a kind of vision labeled in Steinberg's nonsense script—all of which may prove only that a Steinberg drawing is impossible to describe, but might indicate as well that the population of Steinberg's world has reason to be confused.

Yet by his special way of cataloguing, Steinberg clarifies our experience, which means that he performs the classical function of art. He offers no solution to problems and reveals no order in the universal pattern, but again and again as he shows us bits and pieces of it we say, "Yes! Yes, that's just how it is," not in the pleasure of simple recognition, but in the delight of finding an idea sharpened by Steinberg's inexhaustible invention.

And he is funny—inexhaustibly funny. For all that he is so prolific, he never resorts to silliness or bitchery, the last refuges of the tired humorist. There are sinister spots—skeletons and other death images are frequent in "The Inspector"—but they are part of the game.

The paradox is that a Steinberg book is a cure for the blues. Without laughing things off, he looks at the worst of our follies and somehow makes them tolerable. Among other reasons, you feel better about things because—and this is probably the crux of it—a culture that can produce a Steinberg can't be all bad.

John Canaday is art critic for The Times.

© The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	O	P	S	■	R	H	E	T	T	■	G	I	N	A
A	X	L	E	■	E	E	L	E	R	■	A	T	O	P
N	E	A	T	■	F	A	L	L	I	N	L	O	V	E
A	N	Y	■	B	I	T	E	■	B	A	L	L	A	D
■	■	■	H	E	E	L	S	■	F	U	M	I	■	■
F	L	O	R	A	L	■	S	U	N	B	A	T	H	E
L	I	O	N	S	■	C	A	S	E	Y	■	A	E	S
O	A	K	S	■	F	I	L	E	S	■	S	K	A	T
O	N	E	■	A	R	M	E	S	■	S	H	E	R	E
D	A	Y	D	R	E	A	M	■	M	O	R	A	S	S
■	■	■	A	R	E	S	■	C	A	R	I	B	■	■
S	H	I	R	A	Z	■	C	H	I	T	■	R	L	S
H	I	T	T	H	E	R	O	A	D	■	P	E	A	K
O	R	E	L	■	R	A	M	I	E	■	R	A	N	I
E	T	R	E	■	S	W	O	R	N	■	E	K	E	S

CROSSWORD

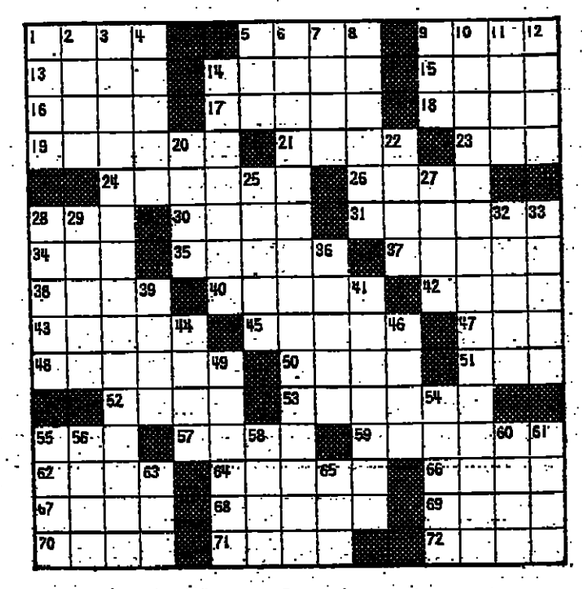
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Painting mediums
5 Presently
9 Drop
13 Wayne's "True ——"
14 Meat order of sorts
15 Scorch
16 Laugher at locksmiths
17 Leases
18 Aleutian island
19 Atomic, for one
21 Superlative suffixes
23 Summer time: Abbr.
24 "Pease porridge ——— . . ."
26 Kind of plasm
28 Denver time: Abbr.
30 Wight or Man
31 New Jersey city
34 Kind of puncture
35 Shades of green
37 Dunderhead
38 Projecting point
40 Garner's middle name
42 Colors
43 Individually
45 Old fiddle, for short
47 Raw mineral
48 Furniture wood
50 Prefix for about or after
51 Naval initials
52 Caesar's vidi
53 One who sews edges
55 Performance
57 Part of London
59 Relative of hay fever
62 Particle
64 Vivid quality
66 ———fellow (pal)
67 Paris airport
68 Smart ——
69 Baseball team
70 Snicker——
71 Take a breather
72 Assns.

DOWN

1 Give the eye
2 Kind of horse
3 Have fun
4 Ship area
5 Exist
6 Places to do 3 Down
7 Chooses
8 Bird, at times
9 Good-turn org.
10 Have fun
11 Wild ——
12 Dry, as wine
14 Enzyme
20 Profit
22 Warm-sea fish
25 Wide mouthed jars
27 Dull sound
28 Parrot
29 —— Flow
32 Eaglers of par 3's
33 Words of assent
36 Rocky debris
39 Sea eagles
41 Designate
44 Village near Singapore
46 Rivals of Reps.
49 Kind of garage
54 People: Prefix
55 Andy's partner
56 Foot woe
58 Place for an ace
60 Kind of vase
61 Beverages
63 Private ——
65 Calendar caption



هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

...'s Blue Returns To Winning Ways, ...tops White Sox

By Deane McGowen

...YORK, April 12 (NYT). ... Blue, the toast of the ... world in 1971, when he ... games, but a failure last ... when he won only six, ... the world champion ...d A's to their first victory ... 1973 campaign yesterday. ... scattered eight hits in ... the A's to a 12-2 triumph ... e White Sox in Chicago's ...ndy White Sox park. It ...sland's first triumph after ... consecutive losses, and ...an in the line-up got at ...e hit. All of them scor... ...ast once except Ray Fosse. ...udi, Angel Mangual, the ...ed hitter, and Sal Bando ...llected their first home ... the A's blasted 13 hits.

...r Wood, the knuckleball ...he Chicago staff, was the ...of the Oakland offense, ...a lefthander, lasted 5 2/3 ... giving up six hits and ... five runs, four of them ... Wood, who posted a 24-... lost mark a year ago, now ...1-1 record.

...who was a holdout until ... last year and who did not ... game until May 28, gave ... two walks and struck out ...

...started a three-run sixth ...leadoff homer, and Man...rked a six-run burst in ...th. Bando got his home ... Dennis O'Toole in the ...

...Jeter was the only one ...ed Blue's curves success...He got three hits and ...oth Chicago runs.

The weather held Chicago's opening-day crowd to 22,091.

Orioles 3, Tigers 1

At Detroit, Tommy Davis, the Orioles' designated hitter, doubled home Don Baylor with the winning run in the 12th inning to give Baltimore a 3-1 decision over Detroit.

Baylor had doubled to open the 12th, and he scored two outs later when Jim Northrup, the left fielder, came in on Davis's blast, then watched the ball fly over his head. Merv Rettenmund then singled to score Davis as 46,389 opening-day fans in Tiger Stadium watched the unbeaten Orioles score their third victory.

Royals 9, Rangers 6

John Mayberry smashed a three-run homer and Jerry May hit a two-run triple in leading Kansas City to its fourth triumph in a row, a 9-6 home decision over Texas.

After losing their opening game, the Royals have scored 39 runs in the next four. They hammered Dan Stanhouse for four runs in the first inning, three scoring on Mayberry's second homer in two nights. Gene Garber pitched 5 2/3 innings of relief to post his first major league victory.

Yanks 4, Indians 0

Mel Stottlemyre pitched a two-hitter and designated-hitter Johnny Callison hit a two-run single in the eigth inning as the New York Yankees snapped their season-opening four-game losing streak with a 4-0 home victory over Cleveland.

The Yankees' first triumph came at the expense of Gaylord Perry, the American League's Cy Young Award-winner in 1972. He now has a 1-1 won-lost record this year.

Angels 4, Twins 1

Vada Pinson batted in two runs with a homer and a single and Nolan Ryan pitched a five-hitter to complete his second game of the season in two starts as California beat Minnesota, 4-1, at home. Pinson's homer in the first was the 239th of his 16-year career. Ryan had the Twins shut out on two hits until Jim Holt tripled in the seventh and scored on Larry Hisle's double. Ryan struck out 11.

Braves 8, Padres 1

In the National League, Henry Aaron got his first hit of the season, a three-run homer in the sixth inning, and Gary Gentry pitched a six-hitter as Atlanta won in San Diego, 8-1. Aaron's homer was the 674th of his career and left him 40 shy of Babe Ruth's record 714.

Gentry, the former New York Met, in gaining his first victory, was staked to a 4-0 lead after three innings. The Braves worked over four pitchers for 15 hits, including four singles by Dave Johnson, a former American Leaguer.

Reds 4, Dodgers 1

Tony Perez and Cesar Geronimo of Cincinnati hit consecutive home runs in the fourth inning to spoil Los Angeles' home opener, 4-1. Don Gullett earned his first victory, limiting the Dodgers to six hits in eight innings.

Giants 5, Astros 4

At San Francisco, Willie McCovey smacked a two-run homer into the upper right-field stands with none out in the ninth to give the Giants a 5-4 triumph. His clout followed a walk to Chris Speier leading off the inning, and was hit off Mike Cosgrove, a rookie, in relief.

Mets 5, Cards 4

The New York Mets defeated the St. Louis Cardinals, 5-4, on the road for their third straight victory of the season and the Cardinals' fourth straight loss.

It took the combined work of three pitchers—Jerry Koosman, Tug McGraw and Phil Hennigan—to absorb 10 Cardinal hits. And St. Louis had the tying and winning runs on base in the ninth inning before Hennigan relieved McGraw to get the final out.

League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
.....	3	0	1.000	—
.....	3	0	1.000	—
.....	2	1	.667	1
ia	1	2	.333	2
.....	1	3	.250	2 1/2
.....	0	4	.000	3 1/2

Western Division

isco ...	5	1	.833	—
.....	4	2	.667	1
.....	3	2	.600	1 1/2
.....	2	3	.400	2 1/2
.....	2	4	.333	3
es ...	1	5	.167	4

day's game not included.)

Wednesday's Results

k 5, St. Louis 4.
ti 4, Los Angeles 1.
8, San Diego 1.
ncisco 5, Houston 4.
at Pittsburgh, rain.

Thursday's Games

rk 2, St. Louis 1.
ncisco 9, Houston 3.
at Pittsburgh, night.
l at Philadelphia, night.
at San Diego, night.
ti at Los Angeles, night.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
.....	3	0	1.000	—
.....	3	0	1.000	—
.....	2	2	.500	1 1/2
.....	1	2	.333	2
.....	1	4	.200	3
.....	0	2	.000	2 1/2

Western Division

ty	4	1	.800	—
.....	3	2	.600	1
.....	3	2	.600	1
.....	1	1	.500	2 1/2
.....	1	3	.250	3
.....	0	3	.000	3

day's games not included.)

Wednesday's Results

e 3, Detroit 1.
-t 4, Cleveland 0.
12, Chicago 2.
City 9, Texas 6.
ta 4, Minnesota 1.
at Milwaukee, snow.

Thursday's Games

ork 5, Cleveland 0.
6, Oakland 3.
re 1, Chicago 0.
t Kansas City, night.
at Milwaukee, rain.
mes scheduled.)

...len Tightens ... on Second ...orld Hockey

...OW, April 12 (AP).— ...led by Ulf Nilsson's ...als, beat West Germany, ...day and strengthened its ...place position in the world ...championship.

...n now has a 6-1-1 won-... record and trail the un-..., untied Soviet Union in ...ndings. West Germany ... in fifth place.

...e second game, Poland ...land, 1-1.



Associated Press.

WATERING HOLE—Rain in the Eastern United States has annoyed many a duffer and one photographer evidently thought that by outfitting a golfer with a diving uniform, a point could be made. Water on the golf course helped. Photo was taken in Rome, N.Y.

Alleged Hockey 'Fixing' Investigated in Canada

MONTREAL, April 12 (AP).—Police officials in Canada have begun a massive investigation into alleged "fixing" of sports events in North America with a former bookmaker, now in jail for fraud, as a well-shielded key witness.

Theodore Aboud told of rigging horse races—winning as much as $70,000 on a race—and making big winnings on hockey when, he claimed, he had discovered that a Chicago Black Hawk goalie was betting against his own team.

The Quebec commission was ordered last year by the government to look into organized crime's ties with sports. The commission has the same powers as a court.

Aboud, 53, said he feared for the safety of his family. He is currently serving a 10-year sentence for a series of frauds. Judge Rheal Brunet, chairman of the inquiry, ordered the public excluded yesterday from the former bookmaker's testimony; no photographs or drawings were permitted to be used. Aboud testified behind guarded doors. Reporters, however, were admitted. The commission has been given a mandate to prepare its report by 1975.

Aboud said he fixed two horse races at the Blue Bonnet track near Montreal in September, 1961, and was involved in another rigging there in 1968 or 1969.

The bookmaker said he and a friend, Aubrey (Sobby) Garner, made big money from two games lost by the Black Hawks of the National Hockey League in 1961.

Celtics Are One Away For Series

Defeat Hawks For a 3-2 Lead

By Thomas Rogers

BOSTON, April 12 (NYT).—Though they were playing a team which shot poorly from the field and the free-throw line, the Boston Celtics were only able to pull away in the final 80 seconds to score a 108-101 victory over the Atlanta Hawks last night at Boston Garden.

The victory was a big one for Boston as it now leads the four-of-seven-game National Basketball Association playoffs, three games to two, and needs only one triumph to move into the second round against the New York Knicks.

The Celtics will get their first opportunity to nail down the series tomorrow night in Atlanta. If they fail, the series will be decided here Sunday.

Continuing to amaze the Celtics as in the previous two games, which Atlanta won to square the series, the Hawks held a nine-point lead, 63-54, early in the third quarter.

Then the Celtics started the free-wheeling running attack that was the trademark of their 68 regular-season triumphs. Jo Jo White scored 12 points and John Havlicek 11 as Boston dominated the final eight minutes of the period and went into the last quarter with an 83-81 lead.

Helping the Celtics in their 27-18 spurt were Atlanta's eight misses in 13 free throws.

White and Havlicek, who combined for 60 points, kept the pace high in the early going of the fourth quarter and pushed the Celtics' lead to 100-91, when the tide turned again.

Colonels Lead Series

CHARLOTTE, N.C., April 12 (UPI).—The Kentucky Colonels held off a last-quarter rally by the Carolina Cougars last night for a 113-102 victory in the opener of the playoff series for the American Basketball Association Eastern Division title.

Rick Mount scored 31 points for the Colonels, while Dan Issel had 24 and reserve forward Wendell Ladner, a former Cougar, had 19—10 in the final quarter.

The Cougars were led by Billy Cunningham with 25 points.

ABA Playoff

Kentucky 113, Carolina 103 (Mount 31, Issel 24; Cunningham 25, Calvin 17).
(Kentucky leads best-of-7 series, 1-0.)

NBA Playoff

Boston 108, Atlanta 101 (Havlicek 32, White 28; Maravich 34, Hudson 23).

Talks Through Wired Mouth

Ali: Religious Loss Led to Loss

TORONTO, April 12 (UPI).—Muhammad Ali, jaws wired shut but still vocal, said yesterday a lapse in his religious practices led to his recent defeat by Ken Norton.

"I didn't live by my religion like I should have during training," said Ali, whose jaw was severely broken in a split-decision loss to Norton in San Diego on March 31.

"This is what's kept me so superior over men—my belief in Allah, the Islamic Moslem faith, and living 100 per cent to the dietary and moral teachings of the religion."

Ali, 31, made his first public statement about the Norton fight at a packed news conference at Maple Leaf Gardens. Although his mouth is wired shut because of the fracture, Ali answered questions non-stop for 45 minutes, speaking by moving only his lips. His replies were nevertheless clear and easily understood.

Clearing up confusion over the round in which he suffered the broken jaw against Norton, Ali said it was the second. "I got caught with my mouth slightly open at the time," he said, drawing chuckles from newsmen.

Another purpose for the ex-heavyweight champion's visit here was to announce he has signed to broadcast a series of fights to be held at the Gardens next fall. The 10-fight package will feature "major" fighters from around the world, according to Robert Arum, president of Top Rank Inc. of New York.

Ali said that were it not for the broken jaw, he would have won easily. "It wouldn't have been a match . . . the fight was close right up to the eleventh round.

"I'm only surprised that I didn't look that bad. It's a funny feeling you get, jumping around and dancing, even without getting hit, when you have a bone moving around."

After the news conference, Ali said he also was suffering from a twisted ankle and sore knuckle going into the Norton fight. He said both gave him trouble.

Ali said losses "don't set me back too far.

"Without me, promoters don't get anywhere as far as big, big talk is concerned. Nothing can be too big without me until I'm ready to retire or too old to fight."

He said that would be when he is "about 40."

He said he must now become "serious with myself, abide by my religious laws and quit playing.

"I've been so advanced over (other fighters) and have beaten them so easily that I didn't work like I should have for the Norton fight."

He said the loss to Norton had given him a reason to "really get out to work."

Ali said that prior to the Norton fight, he had "got so wrapped up in the promotion that I didn't live up to the moral teachings of my religion."

He refused to specify which teachings he referred to.

Asked to sum up his career in a word, Ali replied:

"I laughed in the face of death,
"Sneered at doom,
"Chuckled in the face of catastrophe
"And rejoiced in the hour of horror."



United Press International.

TIGHT-LIPPED—Muhammad Ali, his broken jaw wired shut, is in Toronto for first conference since injury.

Baltimore May Be City Without a Team

BALTIMORE, April 12 (NYT).—Loss of major league franchises in football, baseball and basketball is a real possibility for the city of Baltimore, whose teams have won the football Super Bowl and the baseball World Series and have gone to the National Basketball Association finals during the last three years.

The basketball Bullets are already committed to a move to Largo, Md., a Washington suburb, next season. They will try to retain some Baltimore affiliation, but their newly built arena will be about 45 miles from central Baltimore and more accessible to the Virginia and other suburbs of Washington.

The baseball Orioles and the football Colts are both refusing to give the city any long-range commitments while a public controversy rages over proposals to build a new stadium here.

And each has received attractive offers to move to cities where new stadiums, some domed, are or will be available: Seattle, New Orleans, Phoenix—and Washington.

The Orioles have declared that they would not be interested in a proposed renovation of Municipal Stadium on Baltimore's north side. Only the construction of a new stadium downtown, with good access roads, would entice them into a 20-year lease.

The Colts, too, are cold to the renovation plan, and not impressed by an alternate suggestion that a new stadium be built on the same site.

Whatever is done to keep the Colts here, where they have been enormously successful for 20 years and where they are clearly the preferred team, it will have to compete with great outside pressure. Seattle, Phoenix, Tampa, Jacksonville, Orlando, Memphis, Honolulu and Birmingham—all seeking admission to the National Football League—have made specific offers of the $1-a-year rental type to the Colts.

Washington Waiting

For the baseball team, the two most realistic alternatives are Washington, abandoned by baseball after 1971 when the Senators became the Texas Rangers, and New Orleans, where a domed stadium is being built. While winning four pennants in a six-year span from 1966 through 1971, the Orioles never drew the attendance or the television money such success generally brings.

They have done well enough in proportion to the population area, but the suburbs surrounding Washington have more money to spend than the suburbs surrounding Baltimore. That's why the basketball team is moving, and the Largo building will also house a new National Hockey League franchise.

The present ownership of the Orioles, led by Jerrold Hoffberger, has deep civic roots in Baltimore, but the team could easily be sold if the stadium situation remained unsatisfactory.

The Colts, sold a year ago, do not have comparable ties to the Baltimore community among their new owners.

Baltimore officials are trying to meet those threats by proposing a downtown domed stadium, but there is opposition to the amount this would cost, and Gov. Marvin Mandel of Maryland has pledged that no public money will be used for such a purpose. Another proposal was to give the Orioles and Colts the kind of $1-a-year deals they could get elsewhere and to fix up the present stadium.

But the threat is real, and if it comes to pass, a new cycle in major league sports history will be launched.

Baltimore had no major league baseball between 1902 and 1954, when the St. Louis Browns moved here. Its first major league football team was in the All-America Conference in 1946-49 and after that folded, the Colts came into the NFL. There was a major league basketball team here between 1948 and 1955, but it failed, and the present Bullets moved here from Chicago in 1963.

So Baltimore has been in the forefront of the expansion that has marked all sports since the end of World War II. If it is now abandoned by all three sports, it will be the first city to suffer such widespread rejection.

Giants' McCovey Belts Two Home Runs in One Inning

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12 (UPI).—Willie McCovey tied a major-league record when he hit two home runs during an eight-run fourth-inning rally today that powered the San Francisco Giants to a 9-3 victory over the Houston Astros.

McCovey led off the fourth with his third homer of the year and hit his fourth with two on to complete the eight-run rally as the Giants chalked up their fourth straight victory and their sixth in seven starts this year.

Tom Bradley went the distance on a seven-hitter to gain his first National League victory.

Ken Forsch started for the Astros and left during the fourth. He was charged with six of the San Francisco runs and suffered his first loss in two decisions.

Mets 2, Cards 1

ST. LOUIS, April 12 (UPI).—Tom Seaver held the St. Louis Cardinals to four hits before needing relief help from Phil Hennigan with two out in the eighth inning today, as the New York Mets remained undefeated with a 2-1 victory.

Seaver, who has now beaten Steve Carlton and Bob Gibson in his first two starts, allowed a solo homer by José Cruz in the seventh. With Tim McCarver on second base and Ted Sizemore on first in the eighth, Hennigan entered the game and retired Cruz on a pop fly to shortstop.

One of Seaver's pitches came within inches of Gibson's chin in the sixth inning with Gibson advancing out of the batter's box and Seaver coming off the mound. The two pitchers had words but in the next inning, Seaver jokingly hustled to the plate and Gibson grinned as his first pitch to Seaver sailed high to the backstop. Both pitchers struck out in the exchange.

"You've got better control than that," yelled Gibson.

"Remember when you threw one under my helmet last year?" Seaver shot back.

Orioles 1, Tigers 0

In the American League, Mickey Lolich's throwing error on a sacrifice bunt in the 10th inning gave Baltimore a 1-0 victory at Detroit behind the three-hit pitching of Dave McNally and Orlando Pena.

Lolich, who won 22 games a year ago but is 0-2 this season, was touched for nine hits by the Orioles, but was able to escape without a run until the 10th.

Yanks 5, Indians 0

At New York, Steve Kline pitched a two-hitter and the New York Yankees took advantage of Dick Tidrow's early wildness to push across two runs in the first inning on only one hit en route to a 5-0 home victory over Cleveland.

White Sox 6, A's 3

Ken Henderson's grand-slam home run with one out in the eighth inning boosted the Chicago White Sox to a come-from-behind 6-3 home victory over Oakland, the fourth loss for the A's in five games this season.

WHA Playoffs

Wednesday's Games

Los Angeles 3, Houston 2 (White, Speck, Odrowski; McCallum, McDonald). (Los Angeles leads best-of-7 series, 2-1.)

Winnipeg 3, Minnesota 2 (Hornung, Sutherland, Beaudin; Hampson, Ball). (Winnipeg leads best-of-7 series, 3-1.)

Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 2 (Pinder, Andrea, Krake, Wiste, Dillabough, Pumple; Herriman, McKenzie). (Cleveland wins series, 4-0.)

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York ..... 201 020 000—5 8 1
St. Louis ..... 001 101 001—4 10 0
Koosman, McGraw (8), Hennigan (9) and Dyer; Cleveland, Andrews (5), Foster (8), Segui (8) and Simmons. W—Koosman (1-0). L—Cleveland (0-1). HR—Milner (2d).

Atlanta ..... 211 003 001—8 15 0
San Diego ..... 000 000 100—1 6 3
Gentry (1-0) and Oates; Kirby, Ross (4), Troutson (6), Miller (8) and Kendall. L—Kirby (1-1). HR—Aaron (18), Evans (2d).

Houston ..... 100 011 010—4 8 1
San Fran. ..... 110 000 102—5 9 0
Griffin, Cosgrove (9) and Edwards, Howard (8); Willoughby, Moffitt (8) and Rader. W—Moffitt (1-0). L—Cosgrove (0-1). HR—Wynn 2 (3rd, 4th), Edwards (1st), McCovey (2nd), Goodson (1st).

Cincinnati ..... 200 200 000—4 6 2
Los Angeles ... 000 001 000—1 7 1
Gullett, Borbon (9), Hall (9) and Bench; Sutton, Richert (8) and Ferguson. W—Gullett (1-1). L—Sutton (0-2). HR—Geronimo (1st), Perez (1st).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland ..... 110 003 001—12 13 0
Chicago ..... 100 001 000— 2 8 1
Blue (1-0) and Fosse; Wood, Stone (5), O'Toole (8) and Herrmann. L—Wood (1-1). HR—Rudi (1st), Mangual (1st), Bando (1st).

Cleveland ..... 000 000 000—0 2 0
New York ..... 010 100 03x—4 12 1
Perry (1-1) and Duncan; Stottlemyre (1-1) and Munson.

Baltimore ... 000 000 100 002—3 8 0
Detroit .... 010 000 000 000—1 4 0
Palmer, Jackson (8), Watt (10) and Williams; Fryman, Lagrow (9), Timmerman (12), Hiller (12) and Freehan. W—Watt (1-0). L—Lagrow (0-1). HR—Cash (2d).

Texas ..... 002 200 011—6 11 1
Kansas City ... 413 000 10x—9 11 1
Stanhouse, Merritt (2), Gogolewski (4), Hand (7) and Billings; Busby, Garber (4) and May. W—Garber (1-0). L—Stanhouse (0-1). HR—Mayberry (2d).

Minnesota ..... 000 000 100—1 5 1
California ..... 101 020 01x—4 9 1
Hands, Decker (8), and Roof, Mitterwald (7); Ryan (2-0) and Stephenson. L—Hands (1-1). HR—Finson (1st).

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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AMERICAN LAWYER & family seek furnished, 4-bedroom apartment, comfort, phone, central Paris, for May-June. Tel.: 265-39-33.
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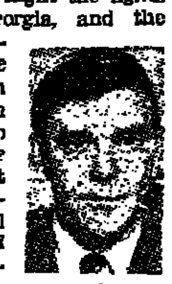
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Observer

Big Among the Top 40

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—For two weeks we listened to the Top Forty. Some songs we heard a hundred t' 'es and the lyrics were still indecipherable. There was one about a night the lights went out in Georgia, and the plot was so involved and the singer's diction so bad that even after those two weeks in the room with that radio it is impossible to tell what happened that dark Georgia night.



Baker

After awhile the unintelligibility of the thing became alluring. We began to look forward to another rendition for the chance it would give us to tackle the puzzle again, just as we used to go see "The Big Sleep" every time it came to town because we were never able to figure out who did it, or for that matter, what had been done, even after Bogart had solved the case.

It was a violent song. Murder, treachery, betrayal, injustice and hanging were some of the ingredients. There was also a message; to wit, that innocent defendants in murder cases should not trust their lives to second-rate lawyers. We Perry Mason fans didn't need a song to tell us that.

Prison was also in the background of the song played most often. It was a huge success, the radio kept saying. This was not surprising, for it was built around four great round vowels—three o's and an e—which made it as simple on the ear as a child's howl or an Italian aria.

Its story, however, was asinine in the extreme. The narrator, male, had been freed from prison and was en route home by bus. He had sent his beloved a letter telling her that freedom impended and suggesting that she might or might not wish to renew their relationship.

If she did, his letter had instructed her, she should tie a ribbon—and it had to be yellow—around an aged oak tree. If he did not see a ribbon when the bus passed the tree, he had told her, he would ride on out of her life.

After the songs of the 1960s, which dealt so openly with life, this nonsense about convicts, yellow ribbons and oak trees suggests that musically, as well as politically, we are well into the Habsburg reaction. In the first place, no convict, or anyone else, would entrust such a vital message to today's treacherous mails.

In the second place, people of the marrying age today never write letters; they always telephone. In the third place, any convict would know the instructions were absurd since, at the rate the highway industry is working, any specified oak tree visible from a bus route will almost certainly have been cut down for an access ramp while the writer is doing his time.

There was a lot of such sentimentality in the Top Forty.

The most disturbing song was the plaint of an apparently dangerous paranoidal girl who tells us that while listening to a guitar crooner, she realized that he was killing her with his singing. Her lines about being murdered by the young man's song are repeated until they become maddeningly boring, and one is left to wonder whether the singing lady has murdered the poor crooner while in the grip of her delusion, or whether this very radio should not be silenced forever at this very moment.

Can this be a fresh way of prying musically at the mind, one of the popular balladeer's favorite subjects? In recent years, popular song's obsession with the mind has produced such tortured metaphors as canyons of the mind, rivers of the mind, windows of the mind, pearls of the mind and skyscrapers of the mind, but not chewing gum of the mind, which is what a lot of these lyrics seem to be.

As usual, we discovered, the golden oldies were still the best, just as they have always been. But shocked, we discovered that the golden oldies that had become the best were Jerry Lee Lewis singing "Drinkin' Wine Spodee-o-dee" from the 1950s and the Beatles singing anything.

There we were, the two of us, happy and beaming about Jerry Lee and Ringo et al., still riding the crest of the last wave. As usual.

The Dying Press of the Underground

By Ross K. Baker

WASHINGTON (WP).—It gave advice for problems not likely to confront readers of the "straight" press. You could learn what to do when your dog ate marijuana: "Induce the dog to vomit . . . feed the dog lawn grass with garlic salt, or something sweet like honey or maple syrup . . . Most of all talk to the animal in a low, soothing voice." You could find out where to buy grass at a discount, how to get a ride to a rock festival, how to beat the draft.

Its classified ads reflected the desires and desperation of some of America's young: "Will the guy who kept kissing the cheek of the girl with the squirt gun in Old Town on Saturday, April 10, please contact Laura Suzzanne, 101 N. California Street." Or, more typically: "Mary Kerasiotis, or anyone knowing her whereabouts, please call her mother at home. She was last seen wearing a white blouse, plum pants, navy pea coat, and black and white purse. Her parents only want to talk to her."

But it is almost entirely gone now, those hundreds of little papers we called the underground press, the passing as little noticed as the birth. Dead is the Oracle, which chronicled the rise of the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco as a capital of the 1960s counter-culture. Departed are the Tribe in Berkeley and the Quicksilver Times and the Washington Free Press in the District of Columbia and the Rat and the East Village Other and the New York Free Press in Manhattan.

Americana

Probably few persons mourn the passing of this brief spasm in U.S. journalism. But it did reflect a piece of Americana, and perhaps, in some small way, it did help push the conventional press into more venturesome coverage of what was happening among many of the young across the country.

It borrowed little from its distant establishment cousins. There were no articles on how to invest wisely in tax-free municipals, no letters to "Dear Abby." Instead, there were headlines like "Do-It-Yourself Hash Pipes," "Blows Against the Empire," and "Non-Specific Vaginitis."

"Peanuts" and "Dennis the Menace" yielded to the unlovable "Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers," three consummate ne'er-do-wells and their mangy pot-smoking cat, or to Robert Crumb's bearded Mr. Natural, a wayward holy man whose sexual appetite was all but insatiable.

Advertising revenues, which provided most of the working capital for the papers, tended to come from the marginal enterprises that served the youth community. The most important industry contributing income from advertising were record companies, but more typically the advertisers were small firms that sold pot-smoking accessories or clothing or visits by Missionaries of the Truth who, for $10, would ordain people for their ministry—a calling which would allegedly permit the buyer to perform marriages or seek exemptions from the draft and from income and property taxes.

The origins of contemporary "alternative journalism" in America can probably be traced to the establishment of New York's Village Voice in 1955. With a current weekly circulation of almost 150,000, the Voice now better reflects the liberal politics of the Upper West Side than the radical politics of the East Village. Until the mid-1960s, though, it was a voice in the wilderness.

But as dissent from the Vietnam war grew on college campuses and few conventional sources of journalistic opinion reflected this viewpoint, the need for an alternative arose. The first effort that could be called an underground press began in 1964 with the establishment of the Los Angeles Free Press. Not surprisingly, that inveterate haunt of radical politics, Berkeley, Calif., spawned the second major underground enterprise, the Berkeley Barb, in 1965. The Barb supplemented its diet of radical politics and community service coverage with a healthy dose of sexually oriented advertising directed largely at the homosexual community, but also at consumers of pornographic movies, group sex, and bizarre sexual accessories. This undoubtedly helped the Barb to reach a weekly circulation of almost 100,000 four years after its inception.

Dissent from the Barb's compulsive pandering to prurient interests led to a schism which saw a large proportion of its staff affiliate with the Berkeley Tribe, whose political interest was more pronounced.

Each New Group

Each new radical group that emerged went into print with its own paper. The Black Panthers put out the Black Panther, the Young Lords published Palante, and the Progressive Labor party circulated Challenge.

Women's collectives offended by the putative machismo of male-dominated radical groups started journals such as Rat and Off Our Backs! Homosexual groups concerned about the movement's insensitivity to their problems launched Come Out!, Advocate, and Fag Rag.

Typical of the problems the papers had to confront were those that affected New Jersey's most enduring underground paper, All You Can Eat. Operating out of a loft over a sandwich shop in New Brunswick, AYCE began publication in 1969 as a political and cultural paper distributed free. It evolved into a collective composed of people who were not of a single mind as to what the role of the paper should be.

Most members felt that the paper should represent a broad range of dissenting opinion, literary criticism, music, and other cultural features. But as the factionalism of the left intensified during 1970 and 1971, some staff members argued that the paper was "irrelevant" unless it explicitly served the needs of the working class. The dissident group defined this obligation in terms of supporting the goals of an organization called "The National Caucus of Labor Committees," an offshoot of the largely defunct Students for a Democratic Society. The majority of the collective resisted this and ousted the Labor Committee group.

At roughly the same time the New Brunswick Police Department attempted legal action to halt the distribution of the paper after AYCE had published a list of license plate numbers of undercover narcotics agents assigned to the area. The combination of these two factors virtually brought a halt to publication, but the paper has managed to cling to a precarious existence as a monthly.

Money Problems

Lack of money, not surprisingly, is high on the list of problems that have decimated the underground papers. Even shoestring operations must confront printing costs, rents and other expenses. Also, staffs tend to be unstable, with people constantly coming and going.

But financial problems and staff turnover are probably less important than changing times and conditions. The vitality of the alternative press was directly proportional to the health of the radical movement in general. The underground press arose from the ferment of the times and the abatement of that ferment undercut its strength. As opposition to the Vietnam war sustained the movement, the movement sustained the press. But well before the war began to wane as the issue against which the radicals could mobilize, differences within the movement took their toll in the underground press.

But more than even these difficulties as factors in their decline was their mobile and unstable readership and the fickleness of political trends. The underground papers could not transcend the depoliticization of the generation that they served and now face extinction. Those for whom the underground papers served as the journals of record for their youths are seeking ways to accommodate themselves to the demands of age and responsibility.

PEOPLE: *Spanish Court Rules For Women in Bullring*



AP.

CRAZY CREDIT—For some reason unknown either to Gregg Chastain (above), 21, of Portland, Ore., or Standard Oil of California, Chastain has received 315 credit cards at one whack, and all bearing his name and company account number.

Women's lib has come to the bullring. A Madrid court has granted women the right to act as bullfighters and Spain's first girl matador, Maria de Los Angeles (Angelita) Hernandez, 25, plans to take the court up on its ruling. "I've been practicing all winter," said the buxom blonde. She has previously fought in South American rings but it took her two years to get a favorable ruling from the Spanish authorities. The court has ordered the bullfighters' union to issue her the required license.

* * *

Marlon Brando, now on the atoll he owns 25 miles north of Tahiti, left the United States with his son **Christian Devi**, 14, to avoid a custody hearing in Los Angeles, according to his former wife **Anna Kashfi**, 35. Brando was awarded custody of his son last May but his ex-wife is seeking a reversal of the court order. She claims that Brando's activities during the last year make him unfit to care for Christian. "Because of (his) recent radical and anti-social behavior," she said, "together with his immoral and unconventional conduct in general, an unhealthy climate and atmosphere has been created which cannot escape the attention of my son." She referred to his part in "Last Tango in Paris," saying, "He performs a role of a sexually maladjusted and perverted person, wherein he exhibits himself in various stages of nudity and simulated sex acts. Throughout the film, (he) utters obscene, foul, shocking and distasteful profanities." If Brando and the boy do not appear for a superior court hearing scheduled May 7, Miss Kashfi's attorney says he will seek extradition proceedings against the actor.

* * *

HONORARY KNIGHT: **Alistair Cooke**, 65, the Washington-based writer and broadcaster (BBC) for his outstanding contribution to British-American understanding. Cooke, born in Britain and now an American citizen, was made an honorary knight of the Order of the British Empire. DIVORCED: **Earl Warren Jr.** from the former **Cleo Patricia Kent** in Sacramento, Calif., after more than two years of litigations. The son of the former U.S. chief justice got custody of one of the couple's four children. They had been married 17 years. The younger Warren is a judge of the Sacramento Municipal Court.

* * *

Ada Lane of Gillingham, England, may not be a beauty queen, but her bosses at Stone and Cox Publishing, Ltd., say she has few equals as a secretary. She is a fast, accurate typist, is always on time for work and seldom calls in sick.

Her day, as a commuter to Fleet Street, starts at 5 a.m. when she feeds her four Persian cats, then walks to the train station for her 35-mile journey into the city. It ends with her return home about 13 hours later.

"I have been a typist since I was 15 and I am faster now than ever," Miss Lane said. "But I have had difficulty in finding a job nearer home. They all say I am not young enough."

Miss Lane, who is almost blind in one eye, is 82.

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